The [redacted] Bombay Gazette.

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No 9,753—New Series. BOMBAY —MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy..........As. 4.
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..........Rs. 5 0
Second do. ....,, 2 8
Third do. ....,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ....2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ....,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ......,, 335

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,

AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1697	300 about 7th Apl.

PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson	500	about 17th March	
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424 ,,	24th March
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	486 ,,	14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA..........Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ...,, 500.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD" COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—
S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, on or about the 10th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Jedda, Suez and Port Said.
S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, on the 20th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) are under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 11th Feb. 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBBALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th Feb.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harbord, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer OCEAN KING, Captain E. Scott, 2,300 Tons, 450 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on or about the 10th March.

She has comfortable first class accommodation for a few first class passengers.
PASSAGE MONEY...Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2300	300 about	25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	2700	400 ,,	24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400 ,,	21st Apl.

Passage Money..........Rs. 500.
For further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail on the 25th instant without fail.
FARE..........Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. HORSLEY, from CARDIFF, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the Captain, U. Rayment, at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the ship's side.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME..........£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND..........£926,044
CLAIMS PAID..........£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRITANNIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February 1880. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Serra, ARRIVED in Bombay Harbour on the 21st instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and EFFECTS of ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased,
RAJABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased..Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Credits and Effects of ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by the abovenamed Applicant. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1880.
SMITH & FRERE,
Applicant's Attornies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT with the three several Codicils thereto of BAI DHUNBAIJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the widow of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE GHUDIALLY, late of the same place, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.
KAWASJEE HORMUSJEE NARRIERWALLA and SORABJEE JEEWANJEE TAVERIA, the Executors named in the Will and third Codicil of the deceased..........Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made by the abovenamed Applicants to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for a GRANT to them of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT with the three several Codicils thereto of the abovenamed deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of February 1880.
SMITH & FRERE,
Applicants' Attornies.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. Hajee ABDOOLA ABOO KHAN has contracted to PURCHASE from THUCKER CURRUMSEY DAMJEE and DEWABAEE, widow of THUCKER COOVERJEE PRAGJEE, deceased, the undermentioned property. ANY and ALL PERSON or PERSONS having a CLAIM to the said property, by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, is and are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, being and lying in the first Memonwada Street, outside the Fort, in the city of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 186 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 130 and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,837, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Memonwada Street, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the property of Memon Hussan Meeya Rahimtoola and which premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the [redacted]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club will be held in the Club-house THIS AFTERNOON at half past 5 o'clock.
H. R. CORMACK,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 23rd February 1880.

THE OFFICERS, 2-11th Regiment, will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their MESS BUTLER, KHOODA BUX.
D. T. KINDER,
Captain and Mess President.
Colaba, 21st February 1880.

FOR SALE,

AN English-built Boat-shaped LANDAU, with a pair of fast-trotting BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, Price moderate.

A powerful Chesnut Arab CHARGER up to weight. Height 15 hands, age 5 years, perfectly sound, Price Rs. 1,200.

An English built stylish DOG-CART, by Peter and Son, Long Acre, Price Rs. 500. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m., for the undermentioned works:—

1. Continuation of the Frere Road to Lawrence de Lima Street.
2. Construction of New Road from the Hancock Bridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.
3. Building New Police Quarters at Bazar Gate Street.
4. Repairs to the Pitching of the Vehar Dams and taking out roots therefrom.
5. Removing and re-erecting Pendalls in the Native Infantry Lines and other work connected therewith.

Forms of Contract, Specification and all other information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
R. MACEWEN,
Assistant Engineer in charge.
Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, 21st February, 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 Tons of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd February, 1880.

In the Press.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION; BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,
Shroff, MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., Bombay.

RUPEES
A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
C—Commission.
D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

£ STERLING
H—Interest. 365 days in a year.
I—Commission.
J—£ Sterling into Rupees.
K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

DOLLARS
N—Interest. 365 days in a year.
O—Commission.
P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
R—Freight calculator.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.

Forms of application, copies of the Prospectus, with specimen pages of the Sections, gratis of
COOPER & Co., Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS,

Each Fitted with Two Keys,
1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.
PRESS LOCKS,
3, 3½ and 4 inches.
TILL LOCKS,
2, 2½, and 3 inches.
DOOR LOCKS,
7 inches.
CASH BOX LOCKS,
2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their
WAREHOUSES.
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ....Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. BOKHARA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

[redacted]

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 3.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.				Rs. as.	
Black Silk	from	2 6	per yd.	Dresses Ready made	from	3 4	each.
Colored Silk	,,	2 11	,,	Do. Ball	,,	9 0	do.
Fancy and Plain Japanese Silk	,,	0 15	,,	Underlinen in great varieties.			
Satins	,,	0 14	,,	Do. Babies			do.
Moirees	,,	4 14	,,	Flowers			do.
Silk Velvets	,,	3 14	,,	Feathers			do.
Crapes	,,	1 4	,,	Fans	,,	0 6½	do.
Velveteens Black	,,	1 1	,,	Ribbons, in all shades & widths			
Do. Colored	,,	1 2	,,	Stays	,,	1 14	do.
Sateens all Shades	,,	0 10½	,,	Handkerchiefs	,,	2 4	dozen
Grenadines	,,	0 5	,,	Gloves Kid, white and coloured	,,	1 4	pair.
Alpacas	,,	0 5	,,	Do. Black Silk, 3 Buttons	,,	1 8	do.
Serges, Blue	,,	1 4	,,	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for	,,	0 8	
Muslins, White and Fancy	,,	0 4½	,,	Lace Sets, Collar and Cuffs	,,	1 4	set.
Lawns	,,	0 2½	,,	Linen Collars all shapes	,,	2 8	dozen
Tulles	,,	0 10	,,	Linen Cuffs do.	,,	4 2	do.
Nets	,,	0 12½	,,	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed	,,	5 8	each.
Laces	,,	¼	,,	Do. do. Untrimmed	,,	0 12	do.
Frillings	,,	0 3¾	,,	Hosiery in all qualities and prices.			
Fringes (Trimming)	,,	0 3¼	,,	Boots, Shoes and Slippers			do.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—COMPARE OUR PRICES AND QUALITIES WITH OTHER HOUSES, AND YOU WILL THEN SEE WHERE YOU CAN ONLY GET GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY, IS AT

MEIFFRE BROTHERS'

CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark, Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8 8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

		Rs.	as.
GENTS'	Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20	0
GENTS'	White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15	8
GENTS'	Drab Felt Helmets	13	8
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	20	0
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18	8
GENTS'	White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15	8
GENTS'	Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12	0
GENTS'	Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt ....each	9	8
GENTS'	Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	9	8
GENTS'	Black and Drab Soft Felt	9	0
GENTS'	Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10	8
GENTS'	Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat	9	8
GENTS'	Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	16	8
GENTS'	Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	12	8
GENTS'	Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps	7	0
GENTS'	Tweed Hats, new shapes	5	0
GENTS'	Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.		

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

THE FIRST CLASS CAMP KEYLESS PATENT LEVER WATCH

May be obtained for Rs. 20 only (Cash) at
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Out-station orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
A Comedy in 4 Acts by the Author of "Caste," "Home" &c.,
"SCHOOL."

Lord Beaufry	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Dr. Sutcliffe	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Beau Farintosh	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Jack Poyntz	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Mr. Krux	Mr S. Sievier.
Vaughan	Mr. Carlyon.
Mrs Sutcliffe	Miss Amy Crawford.
Maoni Tighe	Miss Edith Wilson.
Bella	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Tilly	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Laura	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Clara	Miss Minnie Hampden.

ON WEDNESDAY,
"MEG'S DIVERSION."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ...... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... ,, A. J. LEVEY.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition) Jar containing 1¼ oz. Rs. 2-8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz. ,, 3-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan) Bottle containing 2 oz.... ,, 1-4
Quarter pound jars ....,, 2-8
Half pound jars..........,, 4-12
One pound jars..........,, 9-4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use..........Rs. 2 8

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHEAP HUNTING WHIPS at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 FOR SALE at W. J. ESSAI'S Shop.

FOR HIRE, several new Victoria and other CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, BILLIARD-TABLE, LAMPS, &c. complete; Carriage, Brougham, Horses, Piano. Apply to M.C.P., Treacher and Co., Fort.

FLOWER SHOW, 1880.—EXHIBITORS are requested to inform the SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria Gardens, AT ONCE what NUMBER of PLANTS they propose to exhibit, as SPACES are now being allotted.

MRS. C. JEMISON, Midwife and Lady's Sick Nurse, will not object to go to the Mofussil. Terms Moderate. Female Workshops, Grant Road, Bombay.

ROGERS & Co., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, are prepared to undertake Analyses of all kinds. Fees on application.

TONGA, nearly new, and a pair of fast-trotting Bay PONIES for SALE or HIRE. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for eight months from the end of March or beginning of April. Apply to J., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Commodious PREMISES, admirably adapted for a large Solicitor's Office near the New High Court. R. KOLAJEE and Co., 36, Meadow Street.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of Treacher & Co.'s SURPLUS STOCK at their Fort Establishment TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst.

WANTED, for out-station, a competent Parsee or Portuguese corresponding Assistant and Accountant. Apply to Mr. De NAZARETH, care of this Office.

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN, to attend on a LADY or care of CHILDREN. Will not object to go up-country or to England. Apply to M. E., this Office.

WANTED, HEAD CLERK, for 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, Adjutant's Office (now *en route* to Jacobabad). Salary Rs. 50 per mensem, with probable increase hereafter. Apply to BRIGADE MAJOR, DEESA.

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, entrance opposite the Custom House. D. MACFADYEN & Co, 23rd February 1880.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SICILIAN POTATOES, Re. 1-4 a maund. They are incomparably superior to Indian Potatoes. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

SACCONE'S SHERRY ....at Rs. 21 per dozen quarts, (Regular shipments now being received direct from Gibraltar).
HAMILTON and GRIEVES' finest dry CHAMPAGNE ....at Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
"BOUZY," a fine dry CHAMPAGNE, 1874 Vintage ....at 42 ,,
MAX GREGOR'S CARLOWITZ......at 22 ,,
FINE SCOTCH WHISKY..........at 20 ,,

Price Lists of their other Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price, per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

NOTICES.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB called for Saturday, the 21st instant, is ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1880, at 6 o'clock p.m.
GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club, 17th February 1880.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about 100 Tons of OLD RAILS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder, will be received by the Resident Engineer of the Port Trust up to 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo.
F. G. DUMAYNE, Storekeeper.
Bombay, 19th February 1880.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that FIVE PLOTS of GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND, situate at Musjid Bunder, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1880, at 2 p.m.

Plan of the land and conditions of sale can be seen on application to
H. E. JACOMB, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 2 th February 1880.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at SIRSI, North Kanara, on or before the 8th proximo, about 150 candies of 560 lbs. each of SANDALWOOD. For particulars apply to Mr. J. C. STOBIE, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sirsi.
W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Dn
Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Sannawalli, Kanara Districts, 12th February 1880.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, advertised to take place on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1880, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1880.
By Order of the Board,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Bombay, 17th February 1880. Chairman.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE GOLF CHALLENGE CUP, presented by the Gymkhana, will be PLAYED for on the MORNINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th and 25th current. One round each morning. Players to start not later than 7-30 a.m. There will be Handicap. Prizes of Clubs and Balls.
RICHARD ROBERTS,
Honorary Secretary, R. B. Golf Club.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."
(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a muffineer or dredged Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; *it is absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.
(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks, Satins, Velvets.
Ribbons, Silk and Velvet.
Laces, Maltese, and Honiton.
Mulls, Swiss Muslins.
Linens, Cambrics, Lawns.
Taylors', Coats' and Brooks' Cottons,
Needles, Pins, Bodkins,
Tapes, Cords, Braids.
Buttons, Moulds, Hooks and Eyes.
Kid, Lisle, and Silk, Gloves.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Frontings.
Organdi French Muslins.
English Printed Muslins.
French Printed Cambrics.
Best English Prints.
India Twills and Victoria Lawns.
Mulls, Nansooks and Lawns.
Long Cloths and Book Muslins.
Foulardines and Grenadines.
Serges, Homespuns and Melanges.
Samples and prices of all the above, sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH CALL on the Second Issue Shares is made PAYABLE on FRIDAY, the 5th day of March, 1880, as follows:—
Rs. 200 per share of Rs. 1,000 each.
,, 100 ,, ,, 500 ,,

INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of NINE PER CENT. per annum upon all monies paid before the due dates.

Notice is also given, that INTEREST will be charged at the rate of NINE PER CENT. per annum upon all Calls remaining unpaid from their due dates.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 5th February 1880.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 2nd December last, will be made to shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 31st January last, at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th February instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders applying for the First Distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.
E. G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

VOLUNTEER MEETINGS.

TREACHER & Co. have on hand a Magnificent Assortment of
ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRIZES FOR
SHOOTING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Stock Comprises:
GOBLETS
In a variety of Sizes and Handsome Designs.
In pure Standard Silver from Rs. 117 to Rs. 300.
Electro-plate from Rs. 18 to Rs. 180.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
Consisting of 2 Soda Water Tumblers, and 1 each Sherry and Champagne Glasses,
Fitting into one.
Plain from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 27 to Rs. 40.

BEER MUGS,
In best Electro-plate,
With or without lids.
Plain from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIELD GLASSES.
FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
PALANQUIN CLOCKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
And numerous other Articles to which an inspection is respectfully invited.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1880.

Consols are unaltered at 98½ and French Rentes at 115. Four per cent. Rupee Paper is quoted ¼ higher at £78, Fours-and-a-half unchanged at £84 10s.

Money in London seems to be a shade easier again, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills in the open market being 2¾ and on 4 months' 3 per cent.

In the General Produce markets, Cocoanut Oil comes unchanged; Coffee is firm with an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Linseed is reported firm with a partial advance of 6d., Rapeseed steady and 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher. Indian Wheat, to arrive, via Canal, is quoted 9d. to 1s. per quarter higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm without, however, special change in values.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, sales 8,000 bales, and to-day is again reported quiet, sales 7,000 bales, spot prices all unchanged. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands advanced from 13 1-16 to ⅛ and May shipment from 13·47 to 13·54, but to-day while ready Cotton comes unchanged May has receded to 13·37 cents. This brings futures 3 months ahead within ⅛ cent per lb. of ready Cotton, the smallest difference that has existed since the end of November last, showing most conclusively that in New York at least speculation for a further rise is rapidly being played out. It would be no matter for surprise, in fact, looking to the present aspect of the market, if operators for the fall began to take the lead and run the price of futures below ready, as it now seems very likely that the views we expressed a week ago regarding the probable course of receipts will prove correct, viz.:—that we shall have comparatively full figures for some weeks to come. This has certainly been the case for the past two weeks in which the total, so far from showing a falling off, have increased, and we open the current week with 21,000 bales against 13,000 bales for the corresponding day last year, enough, we should think, to shake the confidence of the strongest believers in short receipts. Of course we shall be told that with all this the world will not have too much Cotton, that the position in Manchester is too strong to admit of a fall and so forth; but whilst this might be true enough with American at 6d. the position is very different at 7¼d. per lb. Anything in the neighbourhood of the latter figure must sooner or later tend to restrict consumption, especially when, as is now the case, the selling cost of Goods and Yarns in the largest consuming markets of the world is being daily enhanced by declining silver exchanges. We do not say we should see an utter collapse in the value of the staple, but we do think that the probabilities are now much more in favour of lower than higher prices, and that it is by no means unlikely the highest point of the season has alrady passed.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. For all Europe the visible supply compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,350,000	2,437,290	2,653,350
„ „ „ Surats	194,000	191,580	196,890

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool.........	463,000	502,580	626,190
„ London...........	34,000	59,230	14,220
American Afloat...........	280,000	393,000	257,000
E. Indian „	53,000	54,000	40,000
Total......	830,000	919,110	937,410
Price of Mid. Uplands...	7¼d.	5 5/16d.	6¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	6d.	4 5/16d.	5¼d.
Difference..........	1¼d.	1d.	1¼d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two preceding seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	121,000	133,000	106,000
„ Exports to U. K.......	68,000	71,000	78,000
„ „ to Continent.	34,000	59,000	52,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,083,600	3,710,000	3,466,000
„ Exports to U. K. „ ...	1,537,000	1,348,000	1,239,900
„ „ Continent „ ...	803,600	998,000	800,500
„ Stock in the Ports ...	1,000,000	825,000	891,000
Saturday's Receipts..............	21,000	13,000	14,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 52½d. per oz.

Exchange opened this morning with a somewhat steadier feeling, the Banks generally naming 1-32d. higher to draw; but this was the only alteration made, as they were to the full as good buyers both ready and forward. From Calcutta rates came unchanged on the basis of 1s. 8 1-16d. per demand bank bills, and towards the close here the tendency so far as could be seen on a mail day was, if anything, easier. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 5-32d.	„
Credits 3	„ „	... 1s. 8 9-32d.	„
Documents 3	„ „	... 1s. 8 5-16d.	„
France 3	„ „	.. 2·13½	„

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount nominal.

Government Paper continues remarkably steady considering the downward tendency of exchange lately. For Fours there has been a very good enquiry, and we now quote Rs. 93⅝ to ¾, business having been done for future delivery at the latter rate. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 101½ to ⅝ and transactions in small pieces are reported at Rs. 101⅞. From Calcutta quotations come Rs. 93⅞ and Rs. 101½ respectively.

Shares.—There has practically been nothing doing to-day and values are generally unchanged. Bank of Bombay we still quote at Rs. 677½. Land and Press Companies are as last quoted, and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the only movements to notice are an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit and Rs. 5 in Oriental.

Cotton.—The market opened weak, sellers showing considerable anxiety to sell, especially ready Omras, but even a reduction of Rs. 2 per candy did not attract buyers, and except some small transactions in Broach and Dhollera very little was done. In the afternoon, however, the New York telegram induced a somewhat firmer feeling and sellers declined to go on at the morning's prices. Later advices, however, give promise of a very depressed market on Monday, and in all probability a few days will see us down to a parity with Liverpool as supplies are steadily increasing every day compelling dealers to go on meeting the market.

Seeds.—Linseed having declined anna 1 to annas 2 per cwt. has attracted some attention and considerable purchases are reported at Rs. 6-11 ready and Rs. 6-10 for a month's delivery. Rapeseed is neglected. In Gingelly suplies are small and there is little doing.

Freights are very firm for steamers all round. For Liverpool a considerable business has been done at 36s. 3d. for ready and 35s. for April loading, but for March better than 33s. 9d. cannot be done. For Marseilles and Genoa the S. S. Tenedos has been fixed at 40s., payable here, and the same rate may be quoted for Trieste and Venice.

Piece Goods are very firm and dealers the reverse of willing sellers even at current rates, but buyers at the same time are operating very cautiously, and clearances from the bazaar to-day are only estimated at about 250 packages.

Coals continue very firm, but no fresh business is reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Spearman, 850 tons, Captain T. Batty, sailed on Saturday last for London with a general cargo.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Cost and Cutch, with 18 bales cotton and 129 deck passengers.

The Ship Hindostan, 1,543 tons, Captain Belya, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst, from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s. s. India, 565 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general corgo, Mr. P. A. Ames, and 92 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Liverpool (16th Jan.), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Whitten and 2 children, Mrs. Bashford and 2 children, Miss Canton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ghinai, and Mr. Hore.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co.'s s. s. Arabia, 1,019 tons, Captain G. Serra, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst from Genoa with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—3,341 cases brandy, 161 cases wine, 22 cases champaign, 112 cases liquor, 20 packages plums, 68 packages corks, and 11 packages goods. From Marseilles—4 barrels wine, 4 packages piece goods, 2 cases saffron, 12 cases blacking, 50 cases vermouth, 50 barrels sulphur, and packages sundries. From Genoa—6 cases piece goods, 1 case matches, 24 cases lamps, 1 case orange, 2 packages marbleware. 7 cases vermicelles, 2 cases pianoforte, 17 cases cottons, 14 packages chairs, 1 case clocks, 1 case coral, 30 cases fruit, 2 casks whithing, 1 case colour, and 7 packages sundries. From Leghorn—2,060 slabs marbles, 14 cases oil, 9 cases plants, and 1 cask wine. From Naples—2 cases plants, 47 cases papers, 4 cases wine, and 2 cases goods.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	India(s)............	Dougherty ...	Bussorah, Feb 8.
	Britannia(s)........	Hutchison ...	Liverpool, Jan 16.
	Oorun (s)...........	Rean	Nowanuggur, Feb 18.
	Arabia (s)..........	Serra	Genoa, Jan 24.
	Chilka (s)..........	Campbell	Kurrachee, Feb 19.
	Hindostan	Belya	Cardiff, Oct 13.
22	Trentham Hall (s)...	Shaw	Liverpool, Jan 24.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Greaves	Liverpool, Jan 18.
	I G Tenasserim(s)...	Street........	Kurrachee, Feb 19.
	C. of Carnarvon......	Roberts	Cardiff, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Lumley Castle (s)...	Sanders	Trieste.
	Helcyon (s)	Gardin	Elephant Point.
	Burma (s)	Allen	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Bokhara (s)...........	Anderson	Southampton.
	Spearman (s)	Batty	London.
22	Byculla (s)	Mason	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Europa, to Havre.
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Granville, to Bremerhaven.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
18	Busheer (s)	James	Rangoon, Feb 11.
	Manora (s)	Cosens	London, Jan 10.
	Pericles	Largie	Sydney, Dec 25.
19	Stockbridge	Manson	Algoa Bay, Nov 22.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 18.—Steamer Reliance.

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Rt Rev Dr Jordan Balisieper, Lord Bishop of Eastern Bengal, Mr H J S Cotton, Mr H and Mrs Maddock, Mr W O Hudson.

Per Manora—Mr Balfour, Mr and Mrs Barker, Master A C Hassam, Mr J W Mackintire, Mr and Mrs Hough, Mr Doblice, Mrs Beatty, Miss J Macfarlane, Rev and Mrs Thomas, Mr and Mrs Beams, Mr P Knight, Mr McRae, Mr Doggett, Mr Hemerdine, Mr Butchart, Miss H Reinwein, Mrs Perceval, Mrs Willkinson, Mr E S Burman, Mr C B Mackenzie, Mr O Ballerden, Miss R Allen, Mr D H Powell, and Mrs Higby.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Pericles—7th February, Flying Venus in Lat 2·45 N, Long, 90·1 E, all well.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
18 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon and N P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Ellora, from Calcutta, :—From Vizagapatam—Mr Sharkey. From Coconada—Mrs Hooper and 2 children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 21.

From Liverpool.

Anglia s—2 cases cotton thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
City of Baltimore s—500 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

From London.

Waterloo—4 cases cheese and 65 cases olibanum, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.
Ocean King s—2 cases gold thread, A Murcott and Co; 7 packages iron wire, Bhaimeya Ebrahim.
Vespasian s—5 casks medicine bottles, D S Kemp.
Teviot s—20 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 qr cask brandy, D Nusserwanjee.
Venetia s—1 barrel hams, 2 cases cheese and 2 cases bacon, Bolton and Co; 1 case printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 1 case printed books, Cooper and Co; 4 cases cochineal, Javerchund Goomanchund.
Gwalior s—75 bundles cast steel, Abdoolcadur Habutbhoy; 28 cases champagne, The Byculla Club; 4 cases confectionery, Hassum Ahmed; 3 casks sherrywine, Sorabjee Hormusjee; 3 cases umbrellas, J N Wadia's Sons and Co.

From Bordeaux.

St Aignon—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 21.

For Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—156 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 44 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 117 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass.
Orches s—282 cwts behranuts, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 60 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 105 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moor and Co; 1,492¾ cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 480 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Ocean King s—10 bales woolen and cotton carpets, Ruzubally Ally ruza; 25 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazun.
Bokhara s—6¼ cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee; 13½ cwts ivory Suruff Durvesh; 8¼ cwts ivory, Mahamed Hajee Adumjee; 16¼ cwts ivory, Abdool Reman Khan Mahamed; 18½ cwts ivory, Pearjee Futtaybhoy.

For Marseilles.

Venetia s—757 bags coffee, 107 bales cotton, 14 bales cinamon 120 bags copra and 9 pieces sapan wood, P and O S N Co.
Czar s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, F Masotti and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Borrowdale s—428 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Venetia s—70 bags coffee and 14 casks cocoanut oil, P and O S N Co.
Timavo s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

For Venice.

Timavo s—20 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.
Venetia s—50 bales wool, P and O S N Co.

For Havre.

Arago s—125 cwts buffalo horns and 200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Euxine s—800 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co; 150 cwts buffalo horns and 500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Melbourne.

Siam s—66 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Odessa.

Timavo s—110¾ cwts olibanum, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

For Suez.

Bokhara s—5 cwts long pepper, 2 cwts chemel seed, and 6 cwts neesotur, Womerbhoy Chandabhoy.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—225 cwts olibanum, Cassom Soomar; 16 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mitha Munjee; 31 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Sajee Datoo; 55 bales twist, The Aliance S and W Co; 17 bales twist, Mahamed Omer and Co; 87 bales twist, S. N. Tulatee; 90 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—74 cwts sandalwood, Ebram Noordin & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 20.

Fawcett, Captain, 33rd Foot, on leave, from Bellary.

February 21.

Bounyman, Surg Major, on duty, from Satara.
Barnett, Major, R H A, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Grey, Lieut, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Blaksby, Captain, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Dewar, Major, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Hayland, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bunbury, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Cockson, Surgn Major, from leave, from England.
Hughes, Surg, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—February 20.

Anderson, Surg, on duty, to Deolalee.
Pretyman, Major, R A, on sick leave, to Umballa.

February 21.

Brown, Lieut Col, 2-13th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Downing, Lieut Col, P W Dept, on leave, to England.

February 22.

Gellespie, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, on duty, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.
Bombay, 21st February, 1880.

1 A meeting of the Council of the Regimental Rifle Association will assemble at Head-Quarters on Monday, 23rd inst, (this day) at 5-30 p. m. All members are invited to attend.

2 The range at Coorla will be opened until further orders for practice and class firing. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to kindly use every endeavour that all the members of their Company may finish their class firing as soon as possible.

3 The following promotions are sanctioned, viz:—
No 628 Corpl H F Carvalho to be Serjeant, vice F E Ward, resigned.
No 594 Lce Corpl F McDonald to be Corpl, vice Carvalho, promoted.
No 590 Lce Corpl W Taplin to be Corpl, vice A Bartley, resigned.
No 718 Vol R Showell to be Lce Corpl, vice W Hall, transferred to H Company.
No 1008 Vol F Barrett to be Lce Corpl, vice Teplin, promoted.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

NOTICE.

Mr. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FORBES—SYMONS—February 21st, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes, younger son of the late Charles Henry Forbes, Esq., of Kingerloch, J. P. and D. J. for the county of Argyll, Scotland, to Annie, younger daughter of William Symons, Esq., Hatt, Cornwall.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1880.

The Government has refused to accede to the Duke of Argyll's motion for the production of the papers relating to the Russian correspondence found in Kabul, on the plea that it would be inexpedient and prejudicial to the public service to do so. The advantage which the Government would derive from the publication of the Russian correspondence in question—supposing that it really bears the character which rumour assigns to it—is so obvious that it is difficult to understand why this ready means of silencing the Opposition and rallying the whole country to the half-discredited policy of the Ministry is deliberately rejected. The susceptibilities of Russia could not be more seriously hurt by the publication of these documents than by the repeated and official declarations that they have been found, and are of a highly compromising nature. Is it supposed that Russia would resent the actual publication of the documents by a declaration of war? She is not so sensitive. Why, then, does the Government refuse to let the public see this wonderful correspondence? If it be what it is said to be, the wisdom and necessity of the action taken with regard to Afghanistan could no longer be contested, and the effect upon the constituencies at the approaching elections would be marvellous. The suspicion, of course, arises that the correspondence may not be so very compromising after all, and the suspicion may turn out to be well-founded. But before accepting that explanation of the strange reticence of the Government, it may be as well to consider another possible solution. Suppose the Government has lighted upon a portion only of a secret correspondence between General Kaufmann and Shere Ali, and shrewdly suspects that there was more which had escaped discovery, would it not be good policy to make the Russian Government believe that the whole had been found? Unquestionably. The only drawback would be this, that the Russians would undoubtedly be able to form a very shrewd guess in its turn as to the nature and extent of the discovery actually achieved, and would not be easily led to believe that it was more compromised than was really the case. In every point of view the Government would gain by publicity, and under existing circumstances it is due to the country that all the facts should be made know to it without reserve. Public opinion will sustain the Ministry if it prove itself worthy of support, and has confidence in the country. A suspicion of half-heartedness discourages the best friends of the Government and encourages its enemies, in England as in Afghanistan.

The debate on the Duke of Argyll's abortive motion seems to have been enlivened by a personal attack on Lord Lytton which was met by the statement of Lord Cranbrook that in one or two years his Grace would be met face to face in the House of Lords by Lord Lytton himself. When that "event" comes off the sparring will be severe, and the falls heavy, for both champions can give and take hard knocks. The minatory hint vouchsafed by the Secretary of State is of more immediate interest in connection with the rumours, oft renewed, that Lord Lytton intends to resign the Viceroyalty before the next monsoon. We believe that it was His Excellency's intention to give up the reins of Government so as to avoid the ordeal of a sojourn in India during another hot season, but that intention, we are inclined to think, was abandoned when the second phase of the Afghan war showed symptoms of becoming more troublesome and protracted than the first. If the Viceroy were now to leave his post he would be open to the imputation of weakness; it would be said that his administration was a failure. It would be far better for a public servant to be dismissed than to confess incompetence by resigning when difficulties which had grown up while he was in office were at their height. There is no one more alive to that truth than Lord Lytton, who has, is we all know, borrowed from Azy Smith the proud motto "Give up be blowed!" We are, therefore, of opinion that the prevailing rumours that His Excellency is about to "give up" are not to be credited, and that Lord Cranbrook's reference to the appearance of Lord Lytton on the floor of the House of Lords "in one or two years' time" is based on the fact that in April next year his term of office will have expired.

"It will doubtless surprise many to learn that both in the superficial extent of its coal measures and associated rocks, and in the actual amount of its coal, India is surpassed by few countries; and that with respect to the size of some of its seams it stands pre-eminent in the literature of mining." Such are the somewhat startling words with which Mr. Theo. W. H. Hughes commences a short paper on the coal fields of India, in the Records of the Geological Survey; and we are still more surprised when he goes on to tell us that even that monster producing country, the United States itself, cannot boast of seams 160, 120 and 100 feet thick like some that occur in Bengal. Mr. Hughes in the same paper calculates that the coal fields of India cover 35,000 square miles of country; and according to estimates drawn up by Dr. Oldham and others, there cannot be less than 20,000,000,000 tons of coal in this empire. Such being the case, people will naturally ask, why all this vast store of mineral wealth is not developed? Why have we still to import the greater part of our coal from England? The answer is that much of the material is of an inferior quality and fit only for very rough use; that many of the coal areas are situated away from the lines of easy communication, and that the freight charged by the railway companies is not as reasonabie as it should be.

The discovery of coal of fair quality, in workable quantity, and in a locality convenient for transport, is a matter of great public importance Not only is coal required inland for our railways, at our sea-ports for the use of steamers, and in all parts where mills and manufactories are established, but many of the mineral resources of this country remain undeveloped owing to the want of abundant and cheap fuel. It is perhaps not generally known that iron ore of precisely the same kind as that which supplies the furnaces of England is found plentifully in many parts of India, and remains useless for want of fuel to smelt it. Copper and lead ores also, there is reason to believe, exist in fair quantities. It behoves us, therefore, to make every effort to follow up all indications, however vague, of the occurrence of serviceable coal. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has done good service in publishing and supporting a letter from its correspondent at Dadur, giving information of the existence of good coal in, it is conjectured, large quantities, at Mach in the Bolan Pass. It is questionable, however, whether or not there is any extensive coal formation there. The geological features of that part of the country have never yet been examined, and therefore all *á priori* statements as to the possibilities of the place are necessarily largely hypothetical. The Lahore paper, in its issue of the 14th instant, makes reference to an account by Mr. V. Ball, in the Geological Records, of a visit paid by him to the country of the Luni Pathans, in the south east corner of Afghanistan, where coal was reported to have been found; and considers that one may infer the geological features of that country to resemble in a general way those of the Bolan Pass. A reference to a geological map of such parts of the country as have been investigated strengthens such an inference; but it is questionable whether or not any geological similarity between the rocks of the two places would extend to the thickness of a bed of coal. If, however, it did, the conclusions to be drawn from it would go against any likelihood of a rich deposit being found in the Bolan Pass. Mr. Ball's observations were conducted very hastily, and were of a very general character, as he himself admits; but they were sufficient to satisfy him that the coal found there, although of excellent quality, did not form seams of more than nine inches thickness, and was, therefore, of little economic value. Our Lahore contemporary, however, considers that if Mr. Ball's investigations had been conducted more zealously, the results would in all probability have turned out more favourably. The argument is a very slender one. The Chamarlang coal is doubtless of the same geological period as that occurring in Sind and the Punjab; and does not belong to the great coal-bearing strata of India. All our most promising fields, the Raniganj, Karharbari, Son River, Wardha and Chanda are of nearly the same period as the true coal measures of England. The rich deposits of the Khasi Hills and Garo Hills in Assam are cretaceous (that is to say, of the same period as the chalk cliffs of England) and also tertiary. Whereas the worthless deposits of Kutch, the limited deposits of Synah Valley in Sind and of the Kalabagh Salt Range in the Punjab are of jurassic age. Hence the coal of the Luni Pathans may be expected to bear the character of most of the jurassic coal of India—inconsiderable in thickness, and limited in superficial extent. And the deposit of the Bolan Pass one may conjecture to be of like character. It is probable also that rocks of the same period as the great coal measures of India may be upheaved there abouts, but then they are more likely to resemble the barren strata of the Himalayas on the other side of Cashmir, than the rich formations of Central India. Still, if coal be found there in moderate quantities, which is possible, and even probable, it will be of great local value, as a fuel supply to the Kandahar Railway; if it be found in thick and extensive beds, which is possible but not probable, it will be of inestimable advantage to North-Western India and Bombay. If no coal whatever of importance be found there yet a geological examination of the country will be of use and interest, and our new frontier operations, scientific or otherwise, will be beneficial to science.

We have said that the slightest indications of the occurrence of this all important mineral should be followed up, and we are glad to learn that the attention of the authorities is being directed to the matter. No doubt H. E. Sir Richard Temple, on seeing its importance with respect to the railway with which he has had so much to do, will bring some of his characteristic energy to bear upon it, and urge the advisability of a thorough and immediate investigation.

Mr. Stanhope, in the course of his speech at Hackney, hinted at what certain old officers of the native regiments would fain postpone to the Greek Kalends—the necessary reconstruction of the Indian army. He said:—"In view of the contingency of famine and of the necessary war expenditure, it was desirable to improve our position by a reduction of expenditure. A very large reduction has been effected, and more will follow. *We are looking for great results from the Army Commission sitting at Simla.*" Judging from these well weighed sentences—for Mr. Fawcett was present—it is highly probable that the suggestions of the Simla Army Commission will be acted upon at an early date. If it is the Government's wish to reduce a million or so of the expenditure upon the Indian army, there is no need to delay a year in order to do it. The old officers waiting to bargain with Government for their Colonels' allowances, who are now the chief opponents of army reform and progress of every kind, may speak with affected apprehension of the dangers of military reform at this crisis, and try to make us believe that it will be madness to reduce the Native army whilst a war is raging in Afghanistan; but in point of fact the army reform of the Simla Commission will not reduce the Native army at all; but, on the contrary, will strengthen it both in officers and men. If the Army Commission's suggestions were immediately acted upon, and if native regiments were raised to a strength of nine hundred and twelve men with two additional subaltern officers each, a certain number of cadres being reduced in order to meet the cost, the army would be in a better condition for active service then than it is now, and a good sum of money on this year's estimates would be saved to the State.

The Simla Army Commission has not, we believe, proposed the abolition of the Indian Staff Corps, or suggested a better method of providing officers for the native regiments than obtains at present. And in this the Commission seems to us to have stopped short of what is required of it. Indeed, so long as the Staff Corps remains in its present condition, and so long as the British regiment continues to be the only institution from which the Native army can obtain its officers, Indian military reform will be incomplete, and the Indian army will never be properly officered or organised. But the expense of abolishing the Staff Corps! Here is the reason why the Staff Corps lives. No one can pretend that this corps, which harbours a perfect host of colonels with apparently no object but to crowd the native regiments with these superior officers, is a corps worth salvation. But,—as we pointed out in our history of the Indian Staff Corps the other day,—the Government is naturally fearful of undoing all the labour of a monstrous creation. The truth is, that of two evils the Government would rather continue to spoil the Native army than to pay the pensions it associates with the officers of a defunct Staff Corps, and in this the Government is unwise, because in retaining the Staff Corps, while introducing new reforms at the same time, they are sowing the seeds of more military tares which will call perhaps for another commission to consider their eradication at some future date.

In our opinion Government ought either to restore some such military seminary as the East India Company's College of Addiscombe, or else open the Indian army to the competitive examination system as has been done with the Civil Service. Of course, the examination for the Indian cadetship should be of a special character, embracing what is taught at Sandhurst, with Oriental languages; but let it be severe as we please, there would always be candidates for examination, and private and public schools to educate them to the standard. Anything would be better than the present plan of passing the average British sub lieutenant through the Staff Corps into the company of four or five old field officers, ancient enough to be his grandfathers. However, so long as the Staff Corps remains on its present lines, the grandfathers will be all there to welcome the British subaltern to the native regiment. The Staff Corps and the other system, in fact, work into one another, and to get rid of the evils of one, we must get rid of the evils of both. The proper thing to do would be to separate the regimental business altogether from the Staff Corps business. We would reform the Staff Corps, and make it what its name implies. We would make the Staff Corps the fount from which the Indian Staff, and what is called "military civil employ," would be supplied, and the examination for entrance to it severe enough to keep the corps both efficient and select. This would not be to incur the expense of the Staff Corps *abolition*. A good number of officers now in civil employ and political appointments would still belong to it, and make the nucleus round which the new members of the Staff Corps would rally. The regimental officers of the Staff Corps we would place upon another list altogether, and by pensioning the older officers, and by putting the others on regimental rules of pay and promotion, would effectually rid the Staff Corps of them. We believe that all but the old colonels—who are provided with the command of regiments to beguile the time until they obtain their Colonels' allowances—would be glad of the change. Because owing to the superabundance of senior officers in the Staff Corps, and to the necessity of finding them employment in regiments, the hopes and ambitions of men now their juniors are completely starved. The officer of the native regiment from sixteen to twenty-six years' service is almost invariably a disappointed man, hopeless of ever commanding his regiment, or of being anything else but a subordinate officer, and he may thank the Staff Corps, and its bearings upon regimental promotion, for that. It would be better to separate the regimental officers from the Staff Corps, put the former all on one general list, and revising the pensions of the year 1796, offer the seniors, the colonels, such pensions as they could afford to leave the service upon—such pensions as they could afford to live upon. If in this way—and the measure would be economical by saving the Indian full pay of many superfluous colonels—the army lists could be gradually pared down to exhibit only the number of lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants which the regimental organisation demands, the Staff Corps scandal would then have come to an end, and the native regiments—greatly to their advantage—would be seen with commandants of twenty years, in place of those of five and thirty years service. Mr. Stanhope hopes for great things from the Simla Commission, but it is to be feared that his expectations will never be fully crowned so long as the Staff Corps is ever present to swamp the army with *its* colonels, and is ready to make the Indian army ridiculous by its proportion of three or four field officers to every single subaltern or lieutenant.

It may be, for anything we know to the contrary, that the Army Commission has *not* overlooked the dead weight of the Staff Corps. Nothing of an authoritative nature about the Commission's labours has been made public as yet, but it is to be at least gathered from Mr. Stanhope's expressions that the hopes of those who think the Simla Army Commission's suggestions are "shelved" are doomed to disappointment. Indeed, it would be too terrible if the present wasteful, ineffective, and altogether unsatisfactory organisation of the Indian army was to be permitted to drag through another twelve months, courting disaster, and adding unnecessarily to our financial burdens. But let Mr. Stanhope do what he has to do quickly, or he may find himself, when they are most needed, without recruits or reserves for the war.

Bombay has had an unexpected windfall of Rs. 2,45,000 which will soon be credited to the Port Trust. Government have decided to add 9,800 square yards to the Mint compound and to pay the Trustees Rs. 25 per square yard for this land; of course the money will go to the credit of the capital account of the Port Trust, but it will be a saving of about Rs. 10,000 a year in interest. We mentioned recently that negotiations are going on for a further sale to Government of land near the dock for the erection of commissariat godowns and troop sheds, and it is to be hoped that the sale will soon be concluded. There can be little doubt that all this Port Trust landed estate will in a few years be utilized and give the means of a very considerable reduction of the charges on the trade for dock and bunder facilities. The change within the last five years on this property has been very large and will be much increased when the effect of the dock and the new road to Mazagon is felt. We believe that the increased trade of the port will absorb all this land without materially injuring other property in the town suitable for the requirements of trade; while the broad straight roads on this property will furnish a facility to trade which the narrow crooked streets of the native town could never give. The new Port Trust warehouses are rapidly going on to completion, and with the addition of the warrant system which has been authorised by the Trustees, furnish a great facility to business. Dock warrants have been known for many years not only at home but in Calcutta, and it is full time that our trade were in the enjoyment of this convenience.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 30.

Egyptian matters are still, I am sorry to say, far from a settlement, and, according to present appearances, the scheme of rearrangement of the finances brought out by the Controllers to which I referred lately will fare no better than those illusory engagements undertaken by a man whom no one trusted—namely, the late Khedive. The difficulty is to compel objecting creditors to accept any other settlement than one on their own terms, or to make a minority submit to the ruling of a majority. It was to obtain this general assent in a binding shape that the project of a "Commission of Liquidation" was and is still entertained. Such a body, as it would consist of representatives of all the Powers that established the International Tribunals, would have imposed its decision on the Tribunals and, in fact, have made the law on the subject. Waiting this compulsion any creditor who does not like the Controllers' terms has only to appeal to the Tribunal which represents his particular nationality and standing on the letter of his hand, ask a judgment in his favour. He would get it, for the law is clear enough, but he would also get authority to levy an execution, and it is in this respect that the position of Egypt differs from that of all other independent States. The Tribunals really rule the country in all financial matters affecting foreigners, and the will of the sovereign or the executive cannot make laws which shall be binding on all residents. The Egyptian Government or Legislature cannot, for instance, render State property as unseizable by private litigants as it is in England, and so a holder of a Treasury bill or of a claim for unpaid interest on the Unified Debt may attach any part of the mortgaged security and sell it, or hold it until he is paid off. The Controllers, knowing these difficulties well enough, pointed out in their report that either the Commission of Liquidation must be selected and established to give finality to any scheme of rearrangement, or else the Powers must individually endure such a scheme as theirs, and impose it on the Tribunals. But the present indications are that the Powers will do neither. They cannot agree as to a Commission, and they object to portions of the Controllers' report. Italy, I am told, is the unmanageable one at the moment, as some of her subjects, holders of Unified stock and of the floating debt, object to the way in which they are to be dealt with. It may be said: is this never ending, still beginning dispute about Egyptian finance which would flourish well enough if left to itself and to the independent action of the Egyptian Government, is this question never to be settled at all? Fortunately there is a "way out," and it is a peculiar one. The International Tribunals were established in 1871 for ten years, and therefore their lease of judicial power runs out early next year. If not renewed they lapse altogether, and no creditor who objects to a decision by the Egyptian Government will then be able to do much beyond appealing to the Consular Courts, which can levy no executions, of course, on State property. As this is all the creditor would care about he would therefore do nothing, and must take the terms offered whether he liked them or not. The creditors are conscious of this weak point in their case, and if the Government could hold them at bay for another year, and England and France were to denounce the further existence of the Tribunals, they would after a little be found very amenable to reason. I think it will turn out that this flaw in the position of the creditors is what not only the Controllers, but the English and French Governments are counting upon to induce the objectors by and bye to come to terms. But, meanwhile, there is delay, cost, irritation and postponement of needful reforms; and all delay means a risk that things will be allowed to "drift," with the possibility of political if not financial entanglements.

Our money market is in a state which, to use a phrase not generally applied to such matters, really "baffles description." Business is reviving in all directions, as is admitted even by those who have been until now been blinded sceptics on the subject: it is also reviving over most of Europe, and specially in Belgium, France, and Germany, the countries which affect us most nearly, and the vast expense of the United States is literally throbbing all over with an activity never before heard of, and sending sympathetic throbs to our market here; moreover, money in every Continental capital is higher in value than it is in London; yet the value of money here declines daily, because the demand for it, far from increasing, seems to fall off. In Paris, which in many respects may be said to form almost one market with London, the rate of discount is fully double what it is here, that is, 2¾ per cent. compared with 1⅜; yet bills are not, as formerly, sent over from Paris to this market to be discounted. Why is it that home bills do not appear more abundantly as a consequence of expanding trade, or that foreigners do not remit their paper here to be discounted at lower rates than they can get it done at home? The general answer to the last question is one that probably has as much truth in it as we can expect on a subject naturally obscure; foreigners do not want money and therefore do not send bills; while the discount rates in Paris are kept up, not because money is greatly wanted for commercial purposes, but because the Bank of France which controls the market and is the great depository of loanable capital chooses to keep them up as it desires at present to discourage speculation. That there is not a brisker commercial demand for accommodation in France, although business is reviving, is explained on very similar grounds to those suggested with the view of explaining the same anomaly here. Many of the transactions are for cash; many manufacturers and merchants had heavy accumulated stocks both of goods and raw materials at the close of the period of depression, and for some time did not require to buy. They also for the same reason were in no urgent need to discount. Of course this interval of comparative quiet will come to an end in both countries some day, probably very soon. Merchants must re-stock and manufacturers must replenish their store of raw material, and then we shall have an influx of bills. As regards England another and very plausible reason is given for the plethora of floating capital which has sent the rates so low. The first effect of the revival of trade was to set free much locked-up capital. Banks had made heavy advances on the security of goods, plant, machinery, stocks, everything in fact. The rise in prices has extended to all these, and in some as iron, American and English railway stocks, and one or two other negotiable securities, it has been most remarkable. Bankers have, therefore, got back much of their sunk money and have lent it out since for short periods until they could see what was to be the permanent tendency of the markets. In at least one class of securities the sale of them was not only a benefit to the banks, but a direct gain in money to this country at the expense of another. I refer to American railroad shares and bonds. The Americans have bought from us at high prices a mass of such stocks which we bought cheap, and which are intrinsically worth very little, and this was in many ways a most fortunate thing since our enormous import of grain and provisions would have otherwise turned the exchange against us in a most alarming way. We now hold fewer of these securities, but we have the proceeds to employ in other and probably safer ways. The net result of all the opinions held among men of business here as to the future of the money market is, nevertheless, clear enough. They hold that when a change to dearer money occurs it will be very sudden; next month the open market will be partially depleted of its surplus by the revenue collections which sweep up so many floating amounts and transfer them to the Government balance at the Bank of England, and about the same time revived trade and speculation and new commitments of various kinds will begin to tell. The extensive rise in the value of so many commodities must of itself soon have a decided effect in swelling the aggregate volume of the mercantile paper to be discounted. I have spoken of the rise in the price of commodities. In three of the principal of these, with which India has an interest—cotton, sugar and wheat—the advance in value which was very decided towards the close of last year and the beginning of this has been arrested, if not exactly turned back. Sugar, I believe, is only temporarily affected by depression; its statistical position is such that a further improvement is inevitable before long. As respects grain a speculation is hard at work to try and raise it to high prices; but I hope and feel confident the speculation will fail, if, indeed, it do not drag its bold projectors to ruin. The speculation is American; the "ring" of operators are a handful of capitalists, the chief of whom is understood to be a Californian millionaire named "Keene," who last summer made a successful stroke of this sort on a smaller scale. The present "ring" have bought millions upon millions of bushels of wheat which are in store at Chicago, New York and other places, and they hold the lot for the higher prices which they think an artificially erected dearth will produce. As yet the expectation has been miserably disappointed. The English and French markets, which are the two that really influence the American prices, are dull and drooping, in fact the value of wheat has fallen four or five shillings a quarter since the speculation began and there is no prospect of a recovery. The stocks here and on the Continent are large, and supplies will soon be dropping in from remote sources. In fact, the harvest of the American Southern States themselves will soon be approaching maturity, so far at least as is necessary to make it an important factor in the problem of coming prices. Meanwhile the enormous accumulation of wheat brought by the "ring" is kept idle in Chicago and other places, and hundreds of vessels lying in the ports cannot get cargoes, because the selling price of wheat is far above the limits of buying orders. The present impression is that, determined as the speculators are, their operations will suddenly collapse with a loss of millions. They have borrowed enormously from the banks on all sorts of securities, but the banks are uneasy and will probably lend no more. The first announcement of a determination of the "ring" to sell would cause a fall of at least five shillings in wheat, and ruinous loss to them would follow. American public opinion is quite against this speculation, I should say; how the public here feel I need hardly tell you.

Cotton is at present a somewhat feverish market. It has not lately risen so fast as it did before the close of the year, and a cold fit alternates with the hot one which periodically assails the American speculators. The "bill" movement was very strong and well sustained for some time, and even still it breaks out with an occasional "spurt" of animation, but the free receipts of cotton at the American ports have greatly disconcerted the American "bulls" just as they have gratified the English spinners who are inevitably, in the nature of things, "bears" in sentiment at least. The reports of the American Cotton Exchange show that down to the 1st of January 3,480,605 bales of the crop of 1879-80 had come into sight at the ports, and at points of crossing overland being an excess of 636,910 bales over last year, and 917,061 bales over the year before. The net receipts at the ports were 3,135,092 bales to the close of December last against 2,637,495 bales in the corresponding period of the previous year. This is a large increase, but the American market is feverish because both "bulls" and "bears" see some points that tell against themselves. The former are dispirited by the addition to receipts, while the latter are troubled by the fact that despite this increase in the American yield the visible supply in the world's markets shows no considerable augmentation over the year immediately preceding, and is smaller than in December 1877. They consequently fear that the receipts may suddenly fall off, in which case, with expanding trade, the prospects would hardly be pleasant to them. Indeed, one of the most certain facts in the whole position is the additional demand by spinners, especially in the United States themselves. Their purchases have very largely augmented, the "aggregate takings" of the northern mills from all sources having been 1,375,384 bales last year against 1,344,653 bales in the previous one, and of the southern mills 186,489 bales against 147,747 bales. This consumption will go on augmenting, especially in the Southern States where the cotton manufacture has lately received a decided impetus. The local newspapers allude to it in most hopeful terms, and try to encourage English capitalists to settle among them. One North Caroline journal connecting this subject with the anticipated visit from Mr. Sala, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* of which they had heard, says that he will have his attention specially directed to this point when he comes South, and that he can "aid it no little if he will post himself thoroughly and write up the advantages offered by the South as a good field for cotton manufacturing." All of which is very candid.

Ellisons of Liverpool in their annual review of the cotton trade estimate the loss of spinners and manufacturers in the last few years as having been £19,125,000, of which £6,024,000 is due to last year alone. They base this reckoning on the balance sheets of the Oldham joint stock companies, forgetting altogether that a company is never managed so economically as a private firm. The loss to the artisans from wages reductions, they call £1,323,000 in 1878, and £3,307,000 in 1879, "so that the total loss to capital and labour in four years was nearly 24 millions sterling." Admitting that there is almost inevitable exaggeration in this, it must be remembered that it applies only to work done and makes no account of the incalculable loss from depreciation of plant during periods of strikes and enforced idleness.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Sir Robert Sandeman, Major Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Waters, and Captain Dean Pitt, left Bombay by a B. I. S. N. Company's steamer on the 29th ultimo for Kurrachee. The voyage was most pleasant, the weather being fine and the sea calm. The port of destination was reached on the morning of the 1st instant. At the landing place His Excellency was received by Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, General Brown, Commanding in Sind, and all the civil and military officers present in Kurrachee. His Excellency and party stayed over Sunday and Monday in Government House, the guests of Mr. Erskine. On the morning of the 2nd His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Wallace, Collector of Kurrachee, Mr. Strahan, Consulting Engineer to the Kurrachee Municipality, and Captain Dean-Pitt, proceeded to the Mallia, the site of a subterranean stream, whence it is proposed to supply Kurrachee with a supply of good potable water. Wells are to be dug in the stream, and these are to be connected with the town by means of pipes which shall consist of iron part of the way, and masonry the remainder. Further allusion will be made to this project anon.

At 6-30 p.m. of the same day His Excellency and party left Kurrachee by train and reached Rukh about noon on the following day. Here the Governor was met by Colonel Lindsay and Mr. Bell, who had brought a special train to convey His Excellency thence to Jacobabad and eventually on to Rukh. Jacobabad was reached that same afternoon, and here Colonel Nuttall and all the officers present on the Sind Frontier Force, awaited the Governor on the railway platform. His Excellency now made a halt of one day; and at seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th took train for Sibi, where he arrived five hours later, thus accomplishing the distance of 130 miles at the rate of upwards of forty miles an hour. On entering Upper Sind a great change in the weather was experienced, the temperature here being low, and the atmosphere dry, as compared with the climate of Kurrachee. Crossing the Kutchee plain the dustiness and the cold dry air combined made travelling not a little unpleasant. The different stations on the line between Jacobabad and Sibi have little to mark them as places to stop at, beyond the sidings, on account of which, indeed, they were called into existence. The first—from Jacobabad—has perhaps the most to boast of, being on the border point where the desert and cultivated land meet. The second has the euphoneous and appropriate designation of Templedehra, in honour of the Governor, and in recognition of His Excellency's Herculean efforts in the promotion of the speedy construction of the line. It is surrounded by leafless plain. The third is named Nuttall, in honour of Colonel Nuttall, and in recognition of his ready co-operation in furtherance of railway progress. The fourth rejoices in the ambiguous designation of Lindsay-de-Joke, so named in honour of the able officer who has superintended the construction of the line. Lastly comes Bell-Patt, so called in compliment to the resourceful and energetic officer who has been associated with Colonel Lindsay in the work of railway extension. The third and fourth, as well as the second, have hardly a shadow of vegetation in their vicinity. At Bell-Patt the desert begins ~~very gradually~~ to give place to cultivation. These names have the merit not only of being appropriate, but also well conceived as a compliment to the respective gentlemen whose unremitting energy and thoughtful provision have brought this portion of the line to completion at a rate of unprecedented speed. And not only has it been constructed at a rate of unparalleled progress, but at the same time, with not a little regard to the requirements of safety and comfort, the rails being laid down as smoothly as need be.

The works are, however, not yet quite completed, there remaining three things to be done, viz., ballasting; digging a trench on either side of the line to prevent, as much as possible, flooding of the rails; and lastly, the excavation of tanks to serve at once as receptacles for the water drained off by the trenches and as reservoirs of supply. That portion of the line which lies between Jacobabad and Rukh, being within the pale of the Indus overflow, will, of course, be liable to flooding whenever that stream forces the bund-limits now set to the spread of its swollen waters; whereas it is expected that the portion lying between Jacobabad and Sibi, being beyond the region usually overflown by the Indus, will only be subject to occasional slight submergence, such as the trenches along the line can quickly dispose of. The different water courses crossed by the railway are for the present spanned by strong wooden beams. But these temporary bridges are soon to give place to brick structures with iron girders. The line will then partake more of a permanent than a temporary character. Indeed, though called a surface railway, there is scarcely any portion of its course absolutely devoid of embankment.

At Sibi His Excellency the Governor was received by General Burrows, Commanding the Reserve Brigade of the force operating in Southern Afghanistan; Colonel Hunt, of the 5th N. L. I.; and Major Hogg, of the 1st Baluch Regiment. A guard of honour, furnished from the 5th N. L. I., saluted His Excellency as he descended from his carriage. As you approach Sibi, the ground becomes somewhat broken up with watercourses, and the desert gradually assumes a less desolate appearance. Sibi boasts of three things—an old fort; a tomb; and a vague sentimental tradition associated with the latter. An old Persian document has just been discovered, which proves to be a rescript bearing the seal of Ahmed Shah Durani of Kandahar, written upwards of one hundred and thirty years ago, granting to Mahomed Khan Durani Panni, Ismail Khan Durani Panni, and the latter's son, Isa Khan, the conjoint government and collection of the revenues of Sibi, Barkhan, Khetran, and Harnai. This royal warrant is interesting, not only in its antiquity, but also in that it may perhaps tend to the solution of obscure questions touching the former ownership and distribution of these territories.

With the exception of one day in Dadur His Excellency and suite, with Sir Robert Sandeman, Captain Curjon Wyllie, and Colonels Lindsay and De Bourbel, remained at Sibi from the 5th to the 15th inst. It was His Excellency's intention to proceed to a point thirty miles beyond Quetta, but after conferring with Colonel De Bourbel, at Dadur, he found that his object in proceeding so far could not then be accomplished, and so gave up that portion of his projected journey. A member of His Excellency's staff, who had not previously visited Quetta, was permitted to proceed thither and return to Sibi as speedily as possible. This permission was availed of and the journey accomplished with the requisite despatch. The word Pass, as associated with the Bolan, is somewhat misleading, as the idea of a pass is only realised—and that only to a modified extent—at its southern entrances; for though the roadway between Doganne and Darwaza is a winding defile flanked with rugged rocks, yet this is above and beyond the Sir-i-Bolan, and therefore not a part of the Pass proper. The Bolan is really a plain, here and there encroached upon by hilly country, gradually let down from Sir-i-Bolan at an elevation of between four and five thousand feet above the sea, to Dadur on the margin of the desert of Kutchee; its southern outlet occupying only an elevation of some five hundred feet. Thus, with a length of about forty-five miles, its gradient is comparatively easy. It has been found, however, to offer such engineering difficulties to railway construction as render it less suitable for this purpose than the neighbouring Nari river course; and this, with other reasons, has led to the adoption of the latter as the route along which the railway now in progress is to pass from Kutchee to the Pishin, and on to Kandahar.

The weather at the upper end of the Pass was most piercingly cold, and this was aggravated by strong north-easterly wind. This inhospitable climate is telling severely on the camel-jats and cart-drivers engaged in transport work, and also, though perhaps to a less extent, on the army followers. All these have doubtless had warm clothing served out to them, but apparently not enough to protect them from the bitter inclemency of the weather they are called upon to endure. And the fear is that death from cold has in some instances taken place; and unless warmer clothing be dealt out to the poor fellows, or the weather become milder, some more must yet perish. Again, these men, whilst duly rationed, have no fuel supplied to them, and this adds to the misery of the dreary cold march, and doubtless enhances the possibility of their succumbing to the hardships of their fate. It would not add much to the total war expenditure to provide these wretched men, on whom devolve the real hardship of the campaign, with free fuel from depôts conveniently disposed along the line of march; and this grace should also be passed to the sepoys of the different regiments at all events whilst traversing this the coldest region of Southern Afghanistan.

The Dasht-i-bei Daulat at the present moment exhibits that dreary, cold, and leafless sterility which its name so euphoneously implies. The Chehel-tan and the rest of the hills surrounding this plain are snow capped; likewise those hemming in the Quetta Valley. Quetta, as it strikes a stranger at this season of the year, is not prepossessing. It is suggestive of an immense, dried up mill pond, bordered with a gigantic wreath of petrified clay; and the bazar and different garrison buildings which form the cantonment in the centre of the plain, look like so many mud-pies, as seen from the top of the crumbling citadel. I can well believe, however, the report that the Quetta Valley in the spring and summer months, with its then green crops and glow of wild flowers, and gigantic rampart of bold towering hills, presents a prospect at once pleasing and effective.

The whole of the Bolan Pass is now traversed by an excellent road made under the auspices of General Phayre. By reason of railway extension, however, this thoroughfare, like that made last year through Kutchee under the same capable supervision, is doomed soon to fall into desuetude. Both have, nevertheless, served their purpose, proving a great boon to the Army occupying Southern Afghanistan. The completion of the Jacobabad section of the Kandahar railway rendered the Kutchee road no longer necessary as an artery of supply; the adoption of the Nari river route for the second section of this line, and the construction of a cart road along it will likewise supersede the Bolan thoroughfare. About thirty miles of the Nari road are already constructed, and in less than a couple of months, it is hoped that a junction with the Gwal Ahamman-Kandahar road will be effected; and then all the military traffic will be diverted from the Bolan to this line, which has the advantage over the former of being a quickly decreasing complement of the railway now in progress. Further, it has the advantage of traversing fertile tracts like Sibi, Badra, Hurnai, Shin-Kutch, Khost-Wassak, Sharigh, and Dergai. Thence, as has already been made known, it will pass either by the Chapper riff or the Chapper mountain to Gwal in the Pishin. All along this route forage, wood, and water are plentifully obtainable; which, with the exception of water, the Bolan Pass can nowhere furnish. Besides, it is asserted that the climate of the new route is much less trying than that of the one to be relinquished. Such are said to be the advantages of the Nari river bank as a line of transport over the Bolan Pass. As to the relative merits of the Bolan Pass and Nari Valley, as a railway route from Cutchee to the Pishin, that is a question fraught with too many points of a purely engineering character to be within the discursive grasp of the author of these remarks. Before leaving Sibi, His Excellency and suite, and the military officers then at that station, witnessed some satisfactory experiments with dynamite as an explosive agent in removing rock obstructions in the Nari gorge, conducted under the auspices of Colonel Lindsay. During His Excelleney's stay in these parts, he discussed and settled, in conference with Sir Robert Sandeman and Colonels DeBourbel and Lindsay, questions touching the railway, as it is to be extended from Sibi to the Pishin and onwards to Kandahar.

At 11 p. m. on the 15th His Excellency and staff started for Kurrachee by train. The desert was slowly crossed during the night, and a halt of an hour and a half made next morning at Jacobabad, where Colonel Nuttall, who, with the remnant present of the officers of the force under his command, awaited His Excellency on the platform, and had an early breakfast ready in a tent pitched close by. Jacobabad, instead of being as formerly the frontier post, is now but a station on the line, whereat troops moving on to the front do not necessarily stop even for a single day. It now only contains the remnants of the garrison it once held, and its gallant commandant longs to move onwards with his cavalry brigade to assume a position similar to that which he filled so creditably in the early part of the campaign. Colonel Nuttall, Colonel Lindsay, and Mr. Bell accompanied the Governor as far as Rukh, and there transferred His Excellency to the mail train proceeding from Multan to Kurrachee, where he arrived at 8-30 on the morning of the 17th, and was received by Mr. Erskine and the principal civil officers then at head-quarters. The General and the military officers were not at the station, as His Excellency had expressed a wish to be received quietly.

The journey by rail was, as usual, dusty; more especially so between Rukh and Kotree, as there, the ballast being wanting, there is nothing to check the upward flow of the finely pulverised alluvium which so abounds in these parts at this season of the year. Between Kotree and Kurrachee, where the permanent way has been completed, the dustiness was much less marked.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER).

GENERAL BRIGHT'S FORCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

General Bright's force has moved up to Tigri in the Lughman valley and encamped to the south of the Alishang river near the meeting of the Alisdang and Alingor valleys, which are both well cultivated and densely populated, and contain numerous forests and enclosures of different khans and chiefs from Kandahar.

The ringleader of the revolt of the Ishakzaj against the representative of Sirdar Sher Ali is said to have been executed and the tribe fined fifteen thousand Kandahar rupees, which had been paid. These measures are said to have restored order in the district.

All the high hills round Kandahar are covered with snow. The fall has been very heavy and continuous at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, Quetta, and in the Khojuck and Pishin valleys. The health of the troops is good.

All is quiet in the Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Zamindawar districts.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CONCLUSION OF THE FIGHTING AT ISTALIF.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

KABUL, Feb. 21.—Arrangements are being made for mounted Infantry, sixty men to be chosen from the 67th, 72nd, and 92nd Regiments. Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, is mentioned as the probable commandant.

The fighting at Istalif is reported to be at an end.

General Hugh Gough returned after visiting all the stations on the line.

The two strongest parties at Kabul are those of Yakub Khan and Hashun Khan. If countenance be given to the latter no doubt a faction strong enough to hold Kabul could be formed, but the control of Turkistan would be open to question. Abdul Rahman will probably possess himself of the northern province in any case, unless we choose to prosecute the spring campaign beyond Bamian, which is improbable.

KABUL, Feb. 20—One hundred and thirty-six Kahars proceeding with a convoy towards Peshawur have deserted. Means will be taken to arrest them.

KABUL, Feb. 19.—News from Badakshan states that Gholam Hyder Khan has sent for Abdul Rahman and given him sixteen lakhs of rupees. The troops at Badakshan are reported to be highly satisfied at their treatment by Abdul Rahman.

Sirdar Mahomed Ahim Khan Barakzai, the son of Sirdar Syud Khan, has come to Biksamud village in Wardak with two hundred sowars, to assist in the collection of men. Shah Murdan Kul Khan having arrived from Ghazni, collected about one thousand men at Wardak.

Major Blood, of the Royal Engineers, long associated with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, has arrived from England to assume command of the Corps at Roorkee, *vice* Major Thackeray, whose wound is said to compel him to go home for a time. Major E. R. Conolly, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, relieved Mr. Cunningham of the political charge at Khyber, the latter gentleman accompanying Mr. Lepel Griffin to Kabul and Mr. Silcock, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, takes Major Conolly's place at Peshawur.

NEWS ITEMS FROM KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, FEB. 22.

Surgeon Major Lithgow appointed at Kurrachee senior medical Officer, British troops, vice Preson, gone to Sibi with 66th Regiment. Dr. Beatti, medical charge Ghizree, left on the 19th instant with Surgeon Jackson and Apothecary Dowsett, for duty with base hospital, Quetta.

A party of the Poona Horse left for Sibi last evening. The remainder are ordered to stand ast till further orders.

A steam dredger for this port has been launched which was engaged since September last arrived yesterday. Two steam hopper barges, are also expected to-morrow. Heavy rain fell at Shikarpur on the 19th from 4 p. m. till mid. night.

Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, Deputy Collector, has been ordered to make arrangements for receiving 400 ponies to despatch to the front.

The traders of Jacobabad are seriously thinking of migrating since the removal of the head-quarters Commissariat and Transport Department to Sibi and departure of some troops. The Fusiliers passed through Jacobabad on the 15th

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MAHARAJA OF MUNEEPORE.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Maharaja of Muneepore has been created a Knight of the Star of India.

THE FUTURE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

It is stated that Ellice (? General Sir Charles Ellice) will succeed Sir Frederick Haines as the Commander-in-chief in India.

DISCUSSION OF AFGHAN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords last night moved for the production of the papers relating to the Russian correspondence found in Kabul, and denounced the whole of the policy of the Government in Afghanistan.

Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India, in reply, declined to produce the papers asked for, as being inexpedient and prejudicial to the public service.

A long discussion then took place relating to the policy of the Government, during which Lord Beaconsfield said that when in 1878, Russia, considering her strained relations with England, tried to use her influence in Asia, the British Government then thought the moment had arrived to finally settle the question as to who should possess the command of the great gates to India. That policy, from which the Government had never swerved, had been successfully carried out. His Lordship further said it was impossible for us to retire from the country while it was still in a state of anarchy, and that when the Afghans understood that England was just but at the same time was resolved to be obeyed, the present difficulties would disappear.

The Duke of Argyll's motion was ultimately withdrawn.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the debate last night in the Lords on the Duke of Argyll's motion, Lord Cranbrook censured the Duke's attacks on Lord Lytton, and added that, perhaps, he (Lord Lytton) in a year or two hence would have an opportunity of meeting the Duke of Argyll face to face.

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH COLONEL AND HIS WIFE BY GREEK BRIGANDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 21.

Colonel Synge (of the English army), who has lately been devoting his time to relieving the refugees in Roumelia on behalf of Sir H. Layard, has, with his wife, been captured by Greek brigands at Salonica and threatened with death, failing payment of the ransom demanded.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, FEB. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left the day before yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	79,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	21,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	57,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats	nil.
Do. Stock of Cotton	463,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	9,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	34,000 do.

Arrival—Peshawur.
Departures—Amoor and Assiria.

LONDON, FEB. 20

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	6.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-10½
8½ lbs. do	7-10½
40's Mule Twist	1-0⅝.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ do. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52½

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	"
Credits	3 " "	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Documents	3 " "	1s. 8 5-16d.	"
France	3 " "	2·13½	"

THE Gymkhana Sports commence at 5 p. m. punctually, the programme including the 100 yards first heat of the hurdle race, high jump, putting the shot, and half mile. Reserved accommodation has been provided for members of the Gymkhana. Only the committee, competitors, and the representatives of the Press are allowed inside the course, and gentlemen are particularly requested to aid the Committee in enforcing this rule.

THE six local companies of the Bombay Volunteer Corps were inspected by Brigadier General Aitcheson on Saturday evening. There was a fair muster, in spite of the very great obstacle of the day being mail-day; but the effect was very noticeable in the absence of many well-drilled members who would otherwise have been present, and the consequent reluctance of the captains to further thin their companies by excluding men not thoroughly conversant with the different movements, and to this, chiefly, is to be attributed the fact that the parade was not quite so successful as we should have liked to see it, and that there was more unsteadiness apparent than should be expected in a corps which has passed through three drill seasons. We trust the day for the departure of the mail will be changed very speedily, in accordance with the earnest wish of the entire Bombay community, or, amongst other evils attendant on a Saturday departure, the Volunteer Corps cannot fail to suffer very seriously indeed. An account of Saturday's parade will be found elsewhere.

WHO does not remember the case of the "little Mortara," the scandal of which did so much to prepare the downfall of the Temporal Power? The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* gives the following as to his present whereabouts and sentiments:—Padre Pio Mortara, once the Jewish boy Edgar Mortara, but now a priest in the congregation of the Lateran Reguler Canons, is at present in France engaged in the labour of preaching. His health is not at all what could be wished. He writes to a friend:—"My mother is still the same (a Jewess). This leads me to pray for her more fervently than ever. Oh, that it would please God to take my life in exchange for the soul of her from whom I received it!" The *Examiner* of course knows best, but is not this last expression somewhat heterodox? Does a child receive his soul from his mother, or from Heaven?

THE Lahore paper understands that the Government of India have made requisition on the home authorities for a considerable increase to the working strength of the medical department.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PLAYFAIR, who was second in command and holding the officiating command of the 13th, is now on general duty at Meean Meer, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, under circumstances which appear to involve harsh treatment of an old officer of Colonel Playfair's standing.

THE approaching retirement of Mr. F. Mathew, the able and highly popular Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, seems to be much regretted by the employès of line. As the *Indian Spectator* remarks, Mr. Mathew's efficient discharge of his double duties, and the strict impartiality which has marked his administration of the various departments of the railway, eloquently testify to the qualities of his heart and head. Such an officer is sure to be missed by his subordinates as well as the public.

DISCUSSING the question of the cost of the new frontier railway lines, and how it is to be met, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—These railways, though primarily constructed for war purposes, will by and bye exercise a most beneficial influence on the trade and commerce of India. And so they will—we all expect—on the trade and commerce of England. Why, then, should not England be made to pay, in some shape, for railways by which she benefits, as well as for a war by which she benefits? We construct costly harbour works at Bombay, Calcutta, or Kurrachee, and recoup ourselves by levying port dues on shipping. Is there any reason in the nature of things why the same principle should not be applied to railway works?

THE *Pioneer* thus makes merry over the report of the Law Commission, the authorship of which it assigns to the Bombay member, Mr. Justice West:—"It was natural at first to atribute the famous rhapsody lately published in the *Gazette of India*, on the subject of codification, to the principal prophet of that religion. But it is now generally understood in Calcutta that the report of the Law Commision was chiefly the work of Mr. Justice West. How it came to pass that this wonderful personage got the bit in his teeth to that extent, must remain, for the present, a mystery. At all events, it appears that it was he who bolted off the course of reason and common-sense, carrying with him not merely the arch-codifier, who would naturally dislike having his work made to look ridiculous, but also the Chief Justice of Madras, who is generally credited with having a will of his own sufficiently vigorous not merely to regulate his own movements, but those of most people with whom he comes in contact. But *palman qui meruit*. The poetp-hilosopher of India, the greatest metaphysical jurist of the age, with his celebrated troop of performing monkeys—Law, Evolution, and Flux—resides, when at home, in the happy island of Bombay. The presidencies each contributed a member to the Legal Council of Three; but in the concert of their voices, when these at last were lifted, but one sound has been heard—the quack of the Duck."

THE *Englishman* of Friday announces:—The Chief Superintendent of the Travelling Post Offices has just received telegrams to the effect that there have been heavy floods in the Panjab, and it is expected that the Panjab Railway will be "breached" in several places.

A HEAVY fall of snow is reported from Naini Tal on the 17th, and from other places along the skirts of the Himalayas.

MAJOR GELLIE succeeds to the post of 2nd in command of the 39th Native Infantry, *vice* Wemyss, and Captain Forbes becomes Wing Commander.

THERE was general rain in the Bengal Presidency last week, facilitating ploughing, and doing much good to the crops on the ground.

VERY unfavourable reports from Peshawur regarding the progress of the railway continue to be received by the Lahore paper:—"We believe that even a site for the station cannot be determined upon. No bridges have yet been even commenced, and compared with the results of the energy shown on the Kandahar line under local difficulties which do not exist on the Peshawur side, there seems to be good reason to fear that apathy and indolence still combine to retard the progress of one of the most essential public works in the country. Were there no other urgent reasons for increased activity, an important one is to be found in the yet deplorable mismanagement of the transport arrangements. We are assured that most of the animals arrive at Peshawur half-starved, so carelessly are they looked after on the road from Jhelum; that Kahars are seen wandering about in a state of destitution crying that they never get paid. All this should be remedied at once. It is not that the task is impossible. The Government bullock train arrangements are reported to be excellent. But unless Sir Michael Kennedy can speedily improve upon the system for which the public hold him responsible, his department in its present state of organization will soon be pronounced an absolute and very costly failure."

WE learn from Calcutta that Sayyad Wilayat Ali Khan, C.I.E., of Patna city, whose offer, as well as that of Moulvie Fazl Rahman, to contribute Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of the Afghan war, the Government of India declined to accept, as without precedent, has been arranging, with the permission of Government, to send warm clothing of the same value for the troops engaged in the war.

THE *Indian Spectator*:—If a contemporary is correctly informed that the local Government contemplates abolishing Educational Inspectorships and making over management of schools to revenue officers, then we think the Government is very ill-advised. Such an arrangement is sure to frighten away timid parents whose faith in the efficacy of education is not very strong. We have for some time noted a tendency in high circles to make primary education compulsory. It is to be devoutly hoped that no such intention underlies the contemplated change by Government. The enemies of education in India cannot propose a worse policy of action. The supervision of mofussil education is not a duty that our overworked civilians are anxious to accept; and, on the other hand, such a course is likely to make mofussil schools highly unpopular. To be able to "order" cultivators and others to send their children to school is no doubt a great temptation to the official mind; but all temptations lead to mischief. Let the Educational Department have the co-operation of revenue officers; that is quite enough for their purpose.

THE official reports for Assam for the first week in February state that the weather was getting warm, and that an early commencement of the tea season was anticipated. The late rain had done much good to the crops, the prospects of which are reported as excellent.

MUSSALMANS in Madras appear to be taking as kindly to cricket as do the Parsees of Bombay. A Madras correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—The 9th Madras Native Infantry, who a fortnight ago made a good fight against the strongest eleven the Madras Club could produce, last week managed to beat the same eleven by one wicket. These fellows, all Mussalmans, play well, and when they hit, they hit opening out their shoulders like men. In the second match they wisely discarded the round-hand bowling they had tried in the first, and stuck to under hand with great success.

THE house at Mussoorie purchased by Government for the residence of the ex-Amir YakubKhan during the hot weather and rains, is stated to have cost fifty thousand rupees. A Mussoorie correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—Will it be politic to have his uncle, Sirdar Mahomed Shurif Khan, and him hob nob together? Although said to be sworn *enemies* they would soon pull together for the destruction of the hated Feringhis. A number of menials (Afghans) will probably be in attendance on Yakub Khan, but they ought to be limited in number, and let his retinue be Hindustanis. Sirdar Mahomed Shurif Khan is at present at Umritsur, but he has secured his usual domicile, so intends return ing to Mussurie.

THE Northern State Railway extension is, notwithstanding the drawback of the late rains, being vigourously hastened forwards. Every exertion is being made to have it open at as early a date as possible. The trunk road near Rawul Pindi is crowded with railway plant; strings of *gharries* are moving upwards loaded with screw piles, sleepers, capstans, windlases, and what not. The *Pioneer*, from which we take the above, adds in great astonishment:—"A few days since a gang of coolies were observed enjoying their midday *siesta* by the roadside, many of them using their loads—50lb.-cases of dynamite—as pillows." And we may inform our contemporary that the coolies were as safe from danger as if the boxes had been stuffed with cotton wool. Dynamite, apart from the detonators which are used as an exploding medium when it is brought into operation for blasting purposes—and which are always kept carefully apart from it except when so utilised—is a perfectly safe article of transport, and may be carried about and even subjected to very considerable heat or concussion without risk of explosion. It is far and away safer than gunpowder.

THE Maharani of Jodhpur was safely delivered of a son and heir on the 11th instant. A royal salute was fired on the occasion. The occasion is to be celebrted by festivities on a grand scale. The fêtes will extend over a fortnight, and as H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypur will be present, he has requested Mr. John Roberts, junior, the champion billiard player, to postpone his intended visit to Jeypur accompanied by Messrs. Stanley and Shorter till his Highness' return to his capital.

THE Maharana of Dholepore, to encourage education in his territory, the *Jeypore Gazette* tells us, has ordered that any student who makes good progress in his studies in His Highness' school, shall be highly rewarded and provided with suitable posts. This has made an increase in the number on the roll of the school by 22. The Maharana lately examined two boys of his school, and pleased with their answers, "rewarded them with some presents and Rs. 100 each, and gave them appointments in the Agency at Rs. 30 per mensem." The young Maharana deserves great credit for the interest he has begun to take in the cause of education.

REGARDING Wynaad gold mining operations and prospects, a correspondent at Ootacamund writes to a Madras paper:—I told you in my last that a mining engineer has been sent out to relieve Mr. Severn, who proceeds immediately to England in view to select and bring out the requisite machinery and appliances for working the gold mines of Wynaad. Mr. Severn tells me he is exceedingly well pleased with his prospections in the Wynaad. He has commenced operation which will be continued during his absence by the mining engineer, Captain Poole. Mr. Severn has had much experience in the matter, having been employed both in New Zealand and Australia for over fourteen years, and is very sanguine that the gold mines of the Wynaad will ultimately prove remunerative speculations. Mr. Severn will return to India in June next. He is in raptures in regard to the Nadagany Valley gold reefs. A tunnel has already been cut, and the preliminary works in connection with his operations started.

DEATH OF GENERAL TYTLER.

WE regret to state that the announcent of the death of General Tytler at Thull on the 14th inst. was correct. In consequence of the *Pioneer's* contradiction, we telegraphed to the General in command at Thull to ascertain the truth, and have been favoured with the following reply:—"General Tytler died here on the 14th inst."

Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C. late of the 4th Goorkha Regiment, and commanding a Brigade in the Kurram Valley, entered the Army at the end of 1841, and has served on the frontier with marked distinction. He served under Sir Colin Campbell in 1851-52, and was subsequently distinguished for his bravery and conduct during the Mutiny. He received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in a hand to hand encounter with the enemy at the action of Chorpoorah, where he was wounded by a bullet in the left arm, and by a spear in the chest. In 1863, he commanded the 4th Goorkhas throughout the Umbeyla campaign. In 1868, he was again in the field in the Hazara operations, and in 1871-72 he took a prominent part in the Lushai expedition. He was made a C. B. for his services. He also received the frontier medal with three clasps. In the Afghan campaign of 1878-79, he commanded a Brigade, and severely punished the Shinvarris at the action of Deh Sarak. The effect of that engagement, and of the loss the tribe then sustained, has been that the Shinwarris have ever since shown a disposition, as a tribe, to remain friends with the English. The fight at Deh Sarak was one of the most brilliant exploits of the campaign, but although it proved the soldiership of the General to the public, it did not seem to raise him in the estimation of the Government. He was superseded in the field, that is, first Colonel Gordon, and then Colonel Watson, were given the command in the Kurrum; and after various changes Brigadier Tytler was left under the command of Brigadier Watson. General Tytler's last service was the subjection of the Zaimusht tribe—a tribe which, though not very strong in numbers, is one of the bravest, most warlike, and most predatory on the frontier. General Tytler traversed an unknown and most difficult country, and so handled his troops as to convince, not only the Zaimusht, but their allies and neighbours, that it was folly to attempt to oppose him. In him the service has lost an officer whose merit was slowly, yet surely, forcing him into the front rank of Indian soldiers. His loss happening just now, at the opening of the new campaign, it will be severely felt by the Government.

A SUGGESTION TO MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised that Treacher and Co. do not open a shop in the Arthur Crawford Market, where they could afford to sell goods at a reduced price, and thus do a flourishing business; for I feel confident that Europeans, as a rule, would patronise them in preference to the native shopkeepers, whose goods are principally purchased at auctions, and who have no fixed price, and charge as much as they possibly can, particularly if they happen to have the appearance of being strangers in the land.

A. B.

THE TROOPS.

The following has been addressed to general, officers commanding divisions and districts heads of departments and political officers concerned:—

Army Head quarters, Bombay,
20th February 1880.

Instructions having been received for the concentration, at the stations named below, of the 2nd or Reserve Division, of the Kandahar Field Force, the undermentioned Corps will be held in readiness to proceed immediately to Bombay for embarkation for Kurrachee, viz:—

From Mhow—D-B., R.H.A.

From Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Baroda—2-15th Foot.

From Poona—2nd Light Cavalry.

From Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Surat,—23rd N.L.I.

From Mehidpur and Agar—24th N. I,

AT JACOBABAD.—1st Regt. Sind Horse, 2nd Light Cavalry, 3rd Light Cavalry.

AT SUKKUR.—23rd Regt N. L. I.

AT HYDERABAD.—F-2, R. A. Detachment, 15th Foot, 24th Regt. N. I.

AT KURRACHEE.—D-B. R.H.A., Wing 2-11th Regt., 2-15th Regt., 3rd Regt. N.L.I., 9th Regt. N. I.

BOMBAY.—Head Quarters and 4 Companies 2-11th Regiment.

2. The above corps will move without families and with the exception of the 2nd Light Cavalry, will proceed by rail to Bombay under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District.

3. D B. R. H. A. will march to Khandwa, and move thence to Bombay by rail. Date of move will be notified hereafter.

4. The 2nd Light Cavalry will march from Poona to Bombay. Date of move will be notified herefater.

5. The camp equipage now in possession, and the field service scale of followers as per Quarter Master General's Circular No. 13-10—442B., dated 27th January 1880, to be taken to Sind.

6. Sepoy's pals for field service will be supplied in Sind, under instructions which will be issued by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Poona.

7. Camp equipage for followers, according to scale, will also be drawn regimentally in Sind.

8. The heavy baggage may be taken to Sind if desired.

9. The families and men unfit for active service will be located at the stations named below, where the depôts of the respective regiments will be formed in the event of the division moving to the front:—

D-B., R.H.A.	Mhow.
F-2, R.A.	Hydrabad.
2nd Battalion 15 Foot	Deesa.
1st Sind Horse	Jacobabad.
2nd Light Cavalry	Poona.
3rd Light Cavalry	Deesa.
3rd Regiment N. I.	Sholapur.
9th Regiment N.I.	Surat.
23rd Regiment N.L.I.	Ahmednagar
24th Regiment N. I.	Mhow.

10. On the advance of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment from Bombay and Kurrachee, the depôt will be established at Poona.

11. The depôt 4th Rifles N. I. will be moved to Surat, to be sent from Kurrachee by the first Government Transport returning to Bombay thence to Surat by rail.

12. The families of Native regiments, G. R., M. D., No. 3862, 7th October, 1879, who may elect to proceed to their homes, will be permitted to do so travelling by rail and sea at the public expense, on the understanding that when the troops return to quarters, the cost of the passages of the families back from their villages must be defrayed by the men themselves.

13. The 3rd Light Cavalry has already been ordered to march by squadrons from Deesa and Rajkote to Jacobabad.

14. F-2 R. A. has moved as per this Office No. 13-10—678-B., dated 7th February 1880, *en route* to Kurrachee; from thence it will proceed by route march to Hyderabad (families by rail).

15. The wing of the 2-11th Regiment and the 9th N. I. are now at Kurrachee.

16. The 3rd Regiment N. L. I. will move to Kurrachee by rail on relief.

17. The 24th Regiment N. I. will march complete from Mehidpur and Agar to Mhow on relief. The wing at Agar will be relieved by the Bhopal Battalion, and the wing at Mehidpur by 2 companies 11th N. I. from Poona. From Mhow the 24th N. I. will move by rail to Bomby under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District. From Kurrachee the regiment will proceed to Hyderabad by rail.

18. The 23rd Regiment N. L. I. will move from Kurrachee to Sukkur by rail.

19. To relieve the corps composing the Reserve Division the following moves will take place:—

20. Cavalry reliefs will be notified hereafter.

21. One company 11th N. I. from Poona to Sholapur, to relieve company 23rd N. L. I.; by rail.

22. Two companies 11th N. I. from Poona to Mehidpur, to relieve the 24th N. I. by rail as far as possible.

23. Three companies 29th Foot from Mhow to Deesa, to relieve 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment; by rail.

24. Two companies 78th Highlanders to Baroda, to relieve Detachment 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment; by rail.

25. The detachments referred to in paras. 21, 22, 23, and 24 will be held in readiness complete, with familes, to move at a few hours' notice.

26. Two companies 83rd Regiment will march *at once* from Belgaum to relieve the detachment 78th Highlanders at Satara. The latter will then rejoin Head-Quarters at Poona.

27. One company 26th Regiment N. I., now at Bombay, to relieve 2 companies of the 23rd N. L. I. at Surat; by rail. The other company of the 26th N. I. at present in Bombay to rejoin Head-Quarters at Deesa.

28. The duties at Ahmednagar will be undertaken by the Depôt of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., supplemented, if necessary, by a detachment of Native Infantry from Poona, which will move by rail.

29. Head-Quarters and 4 companies 17th Regiment N. I. will march *at once* from Dharwar, to relieve Head-Quarters and wing 8th Regiment N. I. at Satara. The latter will then march to Poona for duty until further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

A. G. F. HOGG, Colonel,
Offg. Quarter-Master General.

E. Battery 2nd Brigade, R. A., will embark on board the I. G. S. Tenaserim and the Government hired steamer Chilka, this morning at 7 o'clock.

The following batteries R. A. will be embarked from the Apollo Bunder this morning:—

Per S. S. Tenasserim—F-2 R. A., 3 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 70 rank and file, 8 women, 12 children; 15-9 R. A., 2 officers, 1 lady, and 2 children, and 3 9-pounder guns.

Per S. S. Chilka—F-2 R. A., 2 officers, 88 rank and file, 10 women and 15 children; 14-9 R. A., 4 officeris, 79 rank and file, and 3 9-pounder guns.

THE undermentioned batteries Royal Artillery will embark on board the transports specified below this morning (the 23 inst.) for conveyance to Kurrachee:—

In the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim—Major Dewar, wife and 2 children, Lieut Banister, 70 men, 8 women, 12 children, 100 followers, 50 horses, and 14 bullocks, F-2 Royal Artillery, Major Orbackle, wife, and 2 children, Captain Arbuthnot, 78 men, 10 women, 14 children, 25 followers, 15-9 Royal Artilley, from Deolalee. Captain Alexander, 78th Highlanders, and Surgeon-Major Bannyman, Army Medical Department.

In the hired steamer Chilka—Captain Blackley, Lieut Heyland, 1 warrant officer, 88 men, 10 women, 15 children, 100 followers, 70 horses, and 14 bullocks F.-2 Royal Artillery. Captain Buckle, Lieut. Colder, Lieut. Ogilvie, 79 men, 50 followers, 14-9 Royal Artillery, from Deolalee; and Lieut. Whitby, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

IT is reported that the 2nd Queen's has been ordered to the front from Bareli, and will be replaced at that station by the 30th Regiment.

THE steamer Culna left Kurrachee on the 14th instant, with the Czarewitch in tow for Vingorla. She will convey the 14th Regiment N. I. to Aden and bring the 25th Regiment N. L. I. to Bombay.

THE C Battery 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery left Hydrabad, Sind, for Sibi on the 8th instant.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—Two goods clerks on the South Indian Railway employed in the Negapatam station absconded last Thursday apparently on account of expecting to be prosecuted for criminal misappropriation and up to this day are *non est*. The reason of all this may be briefly stated as follows. The balance sheet of the goods department a few days ago treated an item of Rupees 500 as "outstanding" on account of goods not removed from the warehouse or goods shed: this, it would appear, upon the station master suddenly examining the goods in the shed was found to be false, inasmuch as the goods were not to be found in the Company's premises. The goods clerks on being asked to explain as usual made as many excuses as they thought would exculpate them—any how they managed to make good the amount within the day and when they heard the station master had gone to Trichinopoly to report the matter to the Traffic Manager the goods clerks left the Company's service and premises the same day for the Company's good, and are now playing a game of hide and seek with the station master. The Traffic Manager, Mr. Stanton, came down last Friday to look into the matter.—*South Indian Post.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S RETURN TO BOMBAY.

THE Indian Government steamer Tenasserim, conveying His Excellency the Governor and members of his staff, steamed into the harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when Captain Radcliffe, aide-de-camp, proceeded in a steam launch to the vessel to escort His Excellency to the bunder. At the head of the bunder steps scarlet cloth had been spread on the ground up to the spot where His Excellency's carriage and pair waited for him, while at a short distance four sowars of the body guard stood to attention. His Excellency, as he landed, was received by Captain Carew, Captain Brebner, and Subedar Shaik Cassum, aide-de-camp. The members of the staff who returned with His Excellency were Major Rivett-Carnac, Captain Dean-Pitt, and Dr. Waters. Sir Richard drove from the bunder to Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-day at sunrise, on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' INSPECTION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL AITCHISON held his annual inspection parade of the six local companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on Saturday evening. The regiment assembled on the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana at 4.30 p.m., and after the companies had been sized and proved by their officers, the battalion was marched on to the parade ground and drawn up in review order to receive the inspecting General. The officers present were:—Army Staff—Lieut.-Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett, Staff Corps (retired), and Captain F. S. Stokes, 83rd Regt., Adjut; Volunteers:—Majors Bayley and Hore; Captains Sturrock, Noble, Kemp, Tennent, Wyer, and Weir; Lieutenants Moorhouse, Brown, Mayhew, Freeborne, Little, Frere, Manson, and Ross; Quarter-Master Pearse; and Surgeon Ross. The complete Field State was as follows:—

Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	0	2	1	16	20
B "	1	2	4	2	38	47
C "	1	2	5	1	45	54
D "	1	2	7	3	76	89
E "	1	2	4	1	37	45
F "	1	1	3	0	31	36
Band	...	...	1	0	27	28
Staff Officers 2	1	1	3	...	...	7
Total... 2	7	10	29	8	270	326

After the regiment had been standing about a quarter of an hour under arms, the Inspecting General arrived, accompanied by his Staff, and was received with a general salute. The General having inspected the line, the men, the regiment broke into column to the right and marched past in column and afterwards in quarter column. They next took up the original position in line, and the manual and firing exercises were gone through under Major Bayley and the bayonet exercises under Major Hore. Battalion drill under the Commandant followed, in the course of which the following movements were executed:—Retire in line—advance—halt—advance in short echelon—line on the leading company,—volley firing by companies—Retire in echelon from the right—Halt; front—Form Company squares—Quarter column on No. 6—Wheel to the left in column, and deploy to the right—Independent firing—Retire in column from the left in rear of the right—Front turn, and form square—Reform column. Next followed company drill under the captains and lieutenants, after which the battalion was formed up in column, wheeled into line, and advanced in review order. This concluded the inspection. The Commandant closed the ranks, formed the regiment in quarter column, and turned the men to the right, and then addressed them. He said the Inspecting General had not noticed any particular improvement since last year, but he was, on the whole, well pleased, and would make a favourable report. The General was much pleased with the way the company officers had handled their men, and the precision with which their orders were given.

The march past was very good, both in column and quarter column. The movements in battalion were good—the marching especially, all through, very good; the manual and firing exercise fair only; and the bayonet exercise slightly worse. The company drill under the captains and lieutenants, was, on the whole, good. The Companies moved steadily and well, and the captains showed a good knowledge of their drill. The lieutenants have not had the same experience or practice, but they did very fairly. The sergeants as markers showed a very good knowledge of their work, and the dressing in line, &c. was very well done, compared to what it used to be. The dress, bearing, marching, and attention of the men whilst at drill, all through, was most satisfactory; and if they could only be induced to turn out more often and more numerously, there is no reason why they should not be able to hold their own with any British regiment, even in the more intricate battalion movements, and also in skirmishing and the attack formations, which require thorough teaching and thorough attention, and more numerous drills than the Volunteers have had this last season.

EDUCATIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* has very curious views of fair play. It began the controversy about first class men, and therefore should in an honourable way let those be heard who took honours, though not the highest, and whose prospects might be injured by such productions as appear in your contemporary's columns. The other day it spoke contemptuously of the 'first shall be last'; and when I showed that the complaints arose not from bringing first class men into the Department, but from *putting them above* others of long service, it says "we will not re-open a stale subject." Stale! why it is the very subject that it (or she) has been dragging before the public every day! But as I think you have juster ideas of fair play I will try to recall what I said.

Sir P. Wodehouse in his speech at Convocation said that money was the only thing that recompensed men for suffering exile in India. This being the case the length of time during which one is subject to this exile should count against the fact of taking a first class. Therefore as long as men with half the service get twice the pay of others, it is natural that the latter should think they are not fairly treated. And to end these disputes I suggested that the Ecclesiastical Department should be taken as a model where all get similar pay and all can retire after a moderate time. I think if a discussion is begun both parties should be allowed to express their opinions. After saying that he wont re-open a stale subject the editor of the *Times of India* prints the letter of F. G. S. In reply, I think the *Bombay Review* referred to former times before nine or ten colleges were open to a student. And the question is not as to "failing to get honours," but honours in the first class.

D.

A GROWL AND A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The capricious character of the Vehar-Tulsi water supply is becoming a perfect nuisance. Three times this last week I have been compelled to call in the services of a bheestie, and I find that on an average I pay about twenty rupees a year for water in addition to my water rate.

But this is not all. When the water does come in, it is dark and dirty, and I am led to wonder whether this has anything to do with the exceptionally high rate of mortality, nearly 3½ per cent, for which Bombay is gaining unenviable notoriety; if so, we had better re-open our wells and leave the Vehar-Tulsi supply for irrigation purposes.

Somebody must be to blame for this splendid result of an expenditure of half a million sterling, and somebody ought to be hanged for it; but who? That is the question.

I see that the P. W. D. have been roused at last into clearing away their rubbish from round the University Library. I hope they will do something more and transform the ground into a pretty public garden for the use of the numerous children in the Fort. A band might well play there once or twice a week, and a small entrance fee or quarterly subscription would not only pay for its servicees, keep the grounds in order, but also make the place select and agreeable for an evening lounge.

A large surplus remains over from the Premchund donation, a part of which might be thus usefully applied, and this, it seems to me, would be better than building a residence for P. P., the Educational Oliver Twist.

DIOGENES.

Bombay, Feb., 23.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for week ending 17th February as compared with that for 10th February:—

LIABILITIES.	10th Feb. Rs.	A.	P.	17th Feb. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0	22,90,090	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,39,9[illegible],308	5	11	1,87,14,513	12	5
Other Deposits	3,36,89,442	14	0	3,29,56,235	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,86,168	8	2	8,03,319	15	9
Sundries	11,00,771	5	8	11,33,770	13	7
Rs.	8,19,65,781	1	9	7,58,97,930	2	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	97,12,006	8	0	93,59,506	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	73,16,640	15	6	73,32,585	4	3
Credits on ditto	64,73,041	14	8	63,44,263	9	5
Bills Discounted	1,62,04,298	4	7	1,78,81,769	8	2
Balances with other Banks	4,99,098	7	5	4,82,153	13	2
Bullion	27,579	15	0	27,242	3	0
Dead Stock	9,83,433	8	4	10,04,598	6	7
Stamps	8,746	7	6	10,554	9	6
Sundries	5,05,758	5	8	4,91,226	5	5
Cash at Head Office	1,66,13,586	5	10	1,33,42,769	4	5
Do. at Branches	2,36,21,590	5	5	1,96,21,851	2	10
Rs.	8,19,65,781	1	9	7,58,97,930	2	9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "School," 9 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports 5 p.m.
Meeting of Colaba Company, Bruce Lane, 3 p.m.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Aderjee Dorabjee was on Saturday last fined Rs. 50 by Mr. W. Webb for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence.

THEFT.—Dawood Bappoo was on Saturday last sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for stealing fourteen brass plates and one rupee in cash, belonging to Bawa Ally Khan.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 14th instant, was 52 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet and 1 tenth.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Orchis was hauled out of the dock at 5 p.m. on Friday last and took up her moorings in the harbour. At about the same time eight *padows* left and seven entered the dock for the transhipment of cargo.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dyal Nursee was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold neck ornament, value Rs.4, belonging to Saruspatti woman. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE captain of the Anchor Line S. S. Brittania, which arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool, reports that he picked off the schooner Clare Lonis in the Bay of Biscay her crew, seven in number, and landed them at Gibraltar.

FOUND DEAD.—On Friday afternoon last the body of a Hindoo was found lying among the rocks at the Colaba Rifle Butts in an advanced state of decomposition. The Coroner ordered the body to be buried, and it was accordingly taken to Worlee in the water police dead cart and buried.

ARREST OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Ameerchund Sultan was on Friday last arrested in Bombay on receipt of a telegram from the District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindee, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant. The accused was on Saturday last forwarded on to the district in which he is alleged to have committed the offence.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. duringthe week ending the 21st inst:—Horse 8 lame, 1 diseased hoofs, and 2 broken knees; bullocks 5 lame, 18 sore necks. Total number of cases, 34; amount of fines Rs. 190, included in the above is one Mr. Kursondass Natha, merchant, for working a lame horse.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the session, 1879-80, will be delivered at the rooms of the institute on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 8-30 p. m. by Mr. Wm. Martin Wood. Subject:—"The Wealth of Nations." The lecture is open to the public.

GAMBLERS.—Kurrimjee Adumjee and six others were charged on Saturday last, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard before Mr. W. Webb with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Coomberwadda. They were all found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 and four others were fined Rs.-30 each and the other two were fined Rs. 5 each.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—We learn by a telegram received from London that Mr. Framjee Ruttonjee Divecha has successfully passed the final examination held last week for the Indian Medical Service. He was graduated two years ago at the Grant Medical College, and soon after proceeded to England to compete for the service, which he has successfully done.

THE 11TH REGT. N. I.—On Friday afternoon one hundred and seventy-four men of the 11th Regt. N. I. left Poona by a special train under the command of Major Fulton. They will break their journey to-day at Deolalee, and will proceed from thence by special train to Khundwa and Ojun and will march from Ojun to Mehidpoor. The families of the men accompany them.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a Mahomedan, name unknown, apparently about 50 years of age, who was found lying dead in a quarry hole on the Byculla Flats. The verdict was. "That the death of the deceased was caused by drowning, but under what circumstances deceased was drowned there is no evidence to say."

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Rasheed Sheriar, an Eranee Parsee, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of having in his possession or conveying on the 26th instant a greater quantity of country liquor than his licence allowed. He being an old offender was fined Rs. 500, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Parsee, named Dadabhoy Ookajee, on Friday last, whilst employed caulking on board the ship Waterloo accidentally fell from the gang way into the Prince's Dock, his head striking the coping stone of the wharf as he fell. His body was dragged for and recovered, after about twenty minutes, when life was extinct. At a Coroner's inquest on view of the body the following verdict was returned:—"That the death of Dadabhoy Ookajee was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the Prince's Dock."

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—The residence of Mathradass Laljeein Mongas Lane, Fort, north, was found on Saturday morning to have been broken into. The front door of the house appears to have been opened with a key, the lock and staple being found complete, five different boxes and drawers were found to have been forced open, but as Mathuradass Laljee is at present at Mahim, the amount of property stolen cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed that a considerable quantity of jewellery must have been taken away. Four bunches of keys, an auger and a round file were found lying in the room. These latter articles are supposed to belong to the thieves, who decamped when they were observed by the neighbours who reported the matter to the police. Mathradass Laljee has been sent for from Mahim, and further enquiries are being made by the police.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:—These Bombay Civilians of ours seem to possess extraordinary vitality. Having fought that divided household—the Educational Department—in prose, one of them brooke out on Thursday in first class nambypamby, laying about with excellent effect. The fun of the thing is that much of this rhymed representation is appropriate, though it hits very hard indeed. Many a line is a condensed epigram conveying valuable experience. And they deserve at least a guinea each. So let them pay who can. In next morning's paper another Civilian gives a lucid exposition of the lines, in course of which a good deal of the obscurity of the text has been removed; and a few allusions here and there explained with fiendish precision. But all this cleverness cannot redeem the productions from the uncharitableness which pervades them. We quite agree with the sentiments of a 'Member' who puts in a word for his department. Surely, that department need not be made a victim of angry feelings. But why are the members so divided?—*Indian Spectator*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S.S. BOKHARA, Captain W. D Anderson, sailed on Saturday for Southampton with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr C E Coles.
For Venice—Mr H Pesan.

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER ARABIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Arabia, Captain Serra, arrived yesterday morning from Genoa:—

From Genoa—Mrs Grey, Mr Grey, Rev Stern, Mrs Stern, Rev Broth Lawrence, Rev Michel. Rev Joseph. Rev Jersure, Dr C J Jackson, Mr Zerrenner, Mr Schlor Singer, and Mr H Ascher.
From Naples—Mr F H Greey, Mrs Greey, and Mr Jackson.
From Port Said—Mr and Mrs Hermann.
From Suez—Mr Adolfs and 2 friends.
From Aden—Mr S Canzio and 38 deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

For Consent Decree.

561-78—Prescot and W—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Bhajeewala vs Gulbai, widow and others—Muljee and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

619-79—M H Khan—Buchaba Balset Sonar and another vs Govind Moreshet Sonar—Tyabjee and S.
701-79—Tyabjee and S—Premchund Jetha vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
702-79—In person (a pauper)—Essoob Mahomed vs Shahirabee and others—Jafferson, B and D.

LONG CAUSES.

367-79—Prescot and W—Gopaldass Madhowdass vs Pandoorung Ballibhadra and others—Shapurjee and T and S and F—Part heard.
428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Ecclesiastical Matter.

In the goods, chattles, credits, and effects of Hanumun Buswan, deceased—J Gopal Chotoolal Buswawan vs Cassibai widow, by her Guardian Bechersing Sobhasing—M H Khan—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Ladoo Naikeen Mulpikarin, deceased—Smith and F—Rambai, widow of the late Baboo Pandoo, and Chubildas Vulubdas, applicants—Soka Naikeen Caucatrix—Balkristna and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·897
Temperature of the Air	73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·9
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	·662
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	65·2
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Govement of wind in 24 hours	342.

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY BARRISTER.

AN IMAGINARY AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I come from haunts of Lincoln's Inn;
For three long years I dined there;
Then was I called,—but ne'er a pin
Of fortune could I find there.

I wore my wig, I wore my gown,
I used to wander daily
Through many a Court of London Town,
But chiefly the Old Bailey.

I knew my brains were stuffed with law,
I knew by parts were clever;
Yet never brief or fee I saw,
But vacant roamed for ever.

No brief would ever follow me,
Nor client nor attorney;
I changed the venue—o'er the sea,
I started for a journey.

Three young civilians with me sailed
(The test they pass is rotten!
For I myself had tried and failed
As they had not forgotten!)

I crossed the Ocean rolling wide
To this delightful city;
Still for success I tried and tried,
But missed it—'twas a pity.

I thought my swelling heart would bust!
I scarce controll'd its workings
For Bapoo seemed to shun me just
As much as Jones or Perkins.

At last the Sirkar on me smiled,
As surely it had aughter;
My Lord C. J. was e'en beguiled,
And made me Law Reporter.

My evil genius seemed to fly,
Ill luck got less and lesser,
And to my want of practice I
Soon added Law Professor.

The weary fight at last was fought,
H. E. the final Healer
Became:—for of the Insolvent Court,
He made me clerk and leader.

But now ambition would not down
With mounting wi's unquiet
I've won and wear the judge's gown
And hang the shivering ryot.

Before the Empress Queen I've knelt
And felt my woes requited
And felt—Lord bless we *how* I felt
The day that I was knighted!

And now I touch the bright rupees,
By lakhs and lakhs I net 'em;
Home circuit thinks me quite the cheese,
And wonders where I get 'em.

Now peace and plenty deign to come
With profits rich and weighty.
I've lots and lots of otium,
Non sine dignitate.

And so while many a briefless sage,
To live makes vain endeavour,
I owe my luck to patronage
—And mean to do for ever!

VIN ORDINAIRE.

CRICKET

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE v. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS match was played last Friday on the general parade ground and proved a close game, Elphinstone winning by only 7 runs. When the school went in for their second innings they had 91 to get to win; and on the fall of their fifth wicket for less than 50, it seemed very doubtful whether they would make the required number of runs. Chhapgar, however, then saved the day by a plucky stand for 27. The finish of the innings was exciting; for when the last man went in there were still 6 runs to make.

More than 1,500 spectators were present including nearly all the college professors and the Principal, Vice Principal and staff of Elphinstone High School. The picturesque ring of noisy and excited schoolboys and collegians closely watching every turn in the game, was a sight to warm an Englishman's heart and to astonish a Frenchman. To the Parsees belongs the credit of being the first Asiatics who have discerned the greatness of cricket; but their manly example and the encouragement long given to the game in the Elphinstone High School has lately begun to develop unsuspected "aptitudes" in the Hindu. Already a Hindu eleven has beaten a strong Parsee team; and one of the best long-stops we have seen in this country is a Hindu who played on the side of the Elphinstone on Friday last.

Subjoined is the score:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
N H Sukhia, c Bend-, b Divecha	1	b Divecha	0
Hannah, b Wadia	3	c Valsara, b Mistri	0
B Lobo, b Divecha	5	b Divecha	27
D Banaji, b Wadia	2	c Wadia, b Divecha	4
Corkery, b Wadia	3	c F Dotivala, b Divecha	28
B Dantra, b Wadia	3	b Wadia	16
K Spencer, b Divecha	1	c C Dotivala, b Mistri	19
J Pocha, b Wadia	12	run out by Setna	3
J Brooks, b Divecha	9	b Wadia	6
J W Poyntz, b Wadia	3	Not out	3
A Dadabhai, not out	5	b Divecha	2
Extras	10	Extras	8
Total	54	Total	92

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
M B Valsara, b Pocha	3	b Pocha	4
C D Dotivala, b Banaji	0	c Dantra, b Pocha	10
S C Settna, run out	9	b Banaji	10
F D Dotivala, b Banaji	4	run out	5
K J Mantri, c Brooks, b Banaji	0	not out	6
Mr J Oliver, b Banaji	2	b Banaji	4
P R Divecha not out	16	c Dantra, b Pocha	8
Chhapgar, b Banaji	13	b Dantra	27
B G Bhende, Spencer, b Banaj.	3	b Banaji	5
H D Wadia, c Dantra, b Banaji	3	b Banaji	6
A D Mistri, b Banaji	0	b Dantra	5
Extras	3	Extras	7
Total	56	Total	97

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.

ON Saturday last Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice M. Melvill took their seats in the Appeal Court at 12 o'clock, when the Chief Justice stated, for the information of counsel and solicitors, who had been kept waiting for an hour, that he had been engaged in making arrangements with regard to appointments in the court, and was sorry to have kept them waiting.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, applied that the notes of Mr. Justice Green be treated as evidence in the matter of the petition of Rahimbhoy Khemjee for the removal of the official liquidators of the East India Bank, and that another judge be appointed to hear and dispose of the matter. The learned counsel said it would be better if the case was heard before two judges; and as the evidence had already been taken, this course would obviate the necessity for an appeal, which was likely to be made by one side or the other. It will be remembered that the petition was heard before Mr. Justice Green for six days in November and December last, and had stood over for judgment; but on the 9th of the latter month his Lordship took ill, and nothing had since been done in the case.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little for the official liquidators, consented to the case being argued on the evidence taken by Mr. Justice Green in any way his Lordship the Chief Justice thought proper. The learned council stated, in answer to the Chief Justice, that he thought an appeal in the case was probable.

The Chief Justice enquired if this was the company of which one set of liquidators had already been removed on petition; and his Lordship was told that it was, and that the present was the second petition made with a similar object.

Mr. Lang said the solicitors instructing him had got copies of the notes of evidence taken by Mr. Justice Green only four days ago and would require some time to prepare briefs and instruct counsel; and he therefore asked for three weeks' time for the purpose.

The chief Justice said he would direct that the matter be heard before two judges, his Lordship himself being probably one of them; and that at the end of the time asked for by Mr. Lang, a day would be fixed for the hearing.

THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a note for Rs. 5 towards this fund from P. C., Bombay and from Y. P. Rs 10.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) announce with real satisfaction that Calcutta will no longer be behind in her efforts to assist those who have made an appeal for Ireland. An influential committee has been formed—the Presidency of which, we trust, will be assumed by the Viceroy—and subscriptions collected to the extent of something like Rs. 15,000, whilst the committee are justified in calculating that that amount will, in a short time, be nearly quadrupled.

ON Thursday afternoon a meeting was held at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, with a view to raising subscriptions in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund. The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson took the chair. After a short discussion it was agreed not to call a public meeting, and a working committee was formed. About twelve thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot. It was decided to remit half of all the monies raised to the Duchess of Malborough's and half to the Lord Mayor of Dublin's Fund.

THE MEETING AT HYDERABAD.

AT a public meeting held at the Residency, Hyderabad, on Tuesday, the 17th February, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland, it was proposed

By His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, seconded by Nawab Amir-i-Kabir Bahadur, that the Resident, Sir R. Meade, take the chair.—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, saying he had convened it because the distress in Ireland was such as to call for contributions from all parts of the Empire. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and the Amir-i-Kabir had already signified their sympathy by sending handsome subscriptions; and there were no doubt many of all classes in Hyderabad who would be glad to contribute according to their means for this charitable purpose. It is not desired to put any pressure on any one to give; if those able to give only one rupee should give that rupee, it would be gladly accepted. He would venture to mention that when there was famine in India, Ireland, which was not more than one-third the size of the Hyderabad State, with half the population, sent £40,000 towards its relief. After a few further remarks the Chairman suggested the nomination of a Committee, consisting of 12 or more members, to receive subscriptions and proposed the appointment of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the

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Amir-i-Kabir Bahadur, and Rajah Narraindhur Rao, Peshkar, to serve on the Committee. This proposal was seconded by General Macintire, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and carried unanimously.

The noblemen above mentioned having intimated their willingness to serve on the Committee, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung proposed the Resident, Sir R. Meade, should be the Chairman of the Committee. It was seconded by the Amir-i-Kabir, and carried unanimously. Other proposals, by Sir Salar Jung that General Macintire should serve on the Committee, by General Macintire that the Nawab Mokurrumud Dowlah and Khoorshed Jah should also be members, were carried.

Also a proposal was made by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung that the Nawab Ishtbalud-Dowlah should be a member of the Committee.

The names of Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, Syed Mehdi Ali Khan Bahadur, Major Gough, Syed Hussein, Lieutenant-Colonel LeQuesne, Mr. Ruttonjee Dustoor, Moulvie Ameen-ud Din, Inayet Hussein Khan Bahadur, Shums-ud-din Ali Khan Bahadur, Rustom Ali Khan Bahadur, Captain Wilson, First Assistant Resident, were subsequently added; and the Committee was authorized to add to their number.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung proposed that two or three members of the Committee should be appointed Secretaries to collect subscriptions and conduct correspondence, and suggested the nomination for this purpose of Major Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne and Captain Wilson. It was seconded by General Macintire and carried.

The Chairman remarked that as many persons had already remitted subcriptions, it would be well for them to enter the amounts so remitted in the Hyderabad list, in order that the full measure of the assistance accorded from Hyderabad might be shown.

He then announced that the Minister of His Highness the Nizam's Government had authorized him to say that that Government would give a subscription of Government Rs. 20,000. This announcement was received by the meeting with acclamation.

Subscription lists were then circulated.

Proposed by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, seconded by Captain Wilson, that the following names be added to the Committee:—Mr. Bowen; Mr. Charles; Dr. Bayley; Mr. Prayero. On the proposal of the Amir-i-Kabir, seconded by Sir R. Meade, the name of Mr. Shapurjee was also added.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Major Gough, that the following gentlemen be added to the Committee:—M. H. Wilkinson, Esq.; Major Nevill; Major Farrington.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, which was suitably acknowledged, and a vote of thanks, proposed by the Chairman, to His Highness' Ministers for their kind attendance at the meeting and munificent aid, the meeting was dissolved.

It is requested that all subscriptions may be remitted to one or other of the following members of the Committee:—Major Gough, Chudderghat, Lieut.-Col. Ashton Mayne, Secunderabad, Captain Wilson, the Residency, and Major Farrington, Bolarum.

The following telegrams have passed between the Duchess of Marlborough and the Resident at Hyderabad:—

From Resident, Hyderabad, to Duchess of Marlborough and Lord Mayor, Dublin.

17th February, 1880.

Forty-seven thousand rupees subscribed at Irish Relief meeting held at Residency. Nizam's Government and Ministers giving thirty-thousand.

From Duchess of Marlborough, Dublin, to Resident, Hyderabad.

19th February, 1880.

Most deeply grateful for munificent contribution. Please convey warmest thanks of ladies of Ireland to His Highness the Nizam and contributors. Please remit to Bank of Ireland to credit of "Marlborough's Fund."

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE SUFFERING TURKISH POPULATION.

The following correspondence reaches us through the Press Commissioner:—

From the Baroness Burdett Coutts, dated 13th January 1880.

I appeal to you on behalf of the suffering Turkish population, the innocent victims of a cruel war and of an European combination, which, if unavoidable, has none the less reached those who were living in plenty and security, but who now are houseless, hopeless, and expatriated in the midst of their own country. I think these unhappy people have a claim upon charity.

At Sir Henry Layard's request I have kept open the Turkish Compassionate Fund, which during the Russo-Turkish war saved by its Christian liberality the lives of so many thousands of persons, non-combatants, women, and children.

I have had a very fair response to the appeal for help to keep the fund open. Could you not make known these pressing wants? It would not be necessary to pass money through the fund in London, a centre with direct communication to Constantinople through Sir Henry Layard, or the various English Consuls, might be established in Calcutta.

I cannot but think that much good would result if you could see your way to interesting the Mahomedans of British India in this work, and inducing them to establish a Turkish Compassionate Fund.

I have heard and seen so much of this sad misery, that I feel I can forego no chance of obtaining relief, and the Sultan has shown such a keen appreciation of the timely assistance rendered to his people, through me by the hundreds and thousands, who contributed out of their abundance or their penury to my fund, that I am very anxious to leave no stone unturned to gain kindly feeling at this critical moment."

Extract from a letter from Sir Henry Layard, dated 31st December 1879.

The accounts that I continue to receive of the terrible distress of the Mahomedan population and refugees in Eastern Roumelia and on the Bulgarian frontier are too shocking. I have given £500 to the committee formed at Philippopolis and others have been stimulated to give. The French Government has now sent £400. I have in addition forwarded 300 blankets to the Committee which have proved most acceptable, and Lady Layard is again busy at work with clothing, and hopes to be able to send about 600 warm jackets for women and children within a week."

Extract from a letter from Mrs. Michell, dated 13th December, 1879.

The misery is *extreme*. The cold is intense, 12° Reaumur every night, and the poor creatures are in such a state that it makes my heart ache, and ought to make every one gird up his loins to help.

I went into only one house to-day but I saw enough. A man lying dying in a hole dug in the floor by way of keeping him warmer; women bare necked, children without clothing, all clamouring for food which they can't get; my only wonder is that more don't die.

Telegrams came to all the Consuls yesterday from Chirpam imploring help for dying and starving Turks. To-day a Commission has been sent there. In this town (Philippopolis) there are 6,000, in the province 50,000, nearly all in the same state of destitution.

This day I have been trying to get a house and to start a soup kitchen. Really I cannot rest after having seen with my own eyes the state the people are in, but I feel my pen cannot describe sufficiently well the misery.

From Major Ardagh, C.B., R.E., dated 31st December 1879.

From all sides accounts flow in of the heart, rending sufferings of the Mahomedan fugitives of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. During the last eighteen months I have had extensive opportunities of observing the condition of both countries, and I believe that the refugees are at this moment in a far worse position than they have ever been before. Meanwhile the winter has come, the snow falls, there is neither shelter nor food, and these miserable exiles, silent in their suffering, are dying. I know that want and destitution exist both at home and abroad, but it is nothing in comparison with the misery I plead for. The English people cannot realise how dire is the distress, and how immediate is the need for succour among these hopeless refugees. Their case merits a special effort, and I hope that before it is too late it may be taken up by the beneficent.

THE WAR.

We learn that 144 ponies arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay in the S. S. Vingorla on the 29th January. One pony broke its leg while being landed and had to be shot. Another batch of 335 ponies arrived at Kurrachee on the 1st instant in the S. S. Madura. The animals were purchased at Poona, Nassick, and Bhosawal, and are intended for the reserve columns. They will be despatched to Sibi as soon as the necessary arrangements for their conveyance are completed. Lieutenant Even, Transport Officer, has been specially deputed to take charge of these ponies, and see them safely conveyed to their destination.

The tenor of General Roberts' Division Order regarding the services of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Lancers is as follows:—The 12th Bengal Cavalry served throughout the Kurram campaign, including the capture of the Peiwar Kotal. The 5th Punjab Cavalry joined the force in December 1878, and took part in the expedition to the Khost Valley. The 14th Bengal Lancers joined in April 1879. All three regiments bore a prominent part in the advance on Kabul and the operations of December last. By their conduct and discipline in camp and in quarters and their gallantary in the field they have added to their previous high reputation of the Punjab and Bengal Cavalry. On their return to India they carry with them the best wishes of General Roberts and his companions in arms.

Captain Welman, 85th Light Infantry, passed through Lahore the other day to join his regiment in the Kurrum. Captain Welman left England when hostilities recommenced in September, but had to return from Malta, suffering from a sunstroke. He brought out drafts of about 300 men for the 72nd Highlanders and the 100th regiment.

The 5th Punjab Cavalry were to leave Kabul on Saturday on relief by the 3rd Bengal Cavalry from Luttabund.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

The inference formed from Mr. Lepel Griffin's appointment as chief political officer at Kabul, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, can only be one in complete antagonism to the belief entertained in some quarters that the future British policy in Afghanistan is to be a policy of renunciation. "We may certainly predicate of Mr. Griffin's political course at Kabul that it will not err on the side of withdrawing or weakening British influence over Afghanistan. The turn of affairs we expect to witness will be the establishment, in separate independence, of such minor States as may prove to be within the competence of some few of the abler chiefs to govern, as fiefs of the British empire; the stability of the new order of things being guaranteed by the continued military occupation on our part of the principal strategic points of the country. The civil Government will remain in the hands of the provincial rulers, and our financial demands upon them will be restricted solely to the maintenance of the military force employed. This is no more than every nation, which, values order and protection for the persons and property of its inhabitants, is called upon to pay to its own Government, and no more than will be amply recouped to the people by the security they will enjoy, and by the impetus given to trade and the influx of money in to the country by means of the presence in it of our troops. We can see reason to believe that ultimately the places of the native Indian troops may be admirably filled by levies from the Hazaras, Kohistanis, Tajuks, Kazilbashes, and other tribes well affected towards us, and who would be eager to take military service under British leadership, a certain proportion of British troops being of course always maintained in garrisoning the more important military positions. Indeed, for the European soldiers, service in Afghanistan would be pleasanter than in the Indian plains and the principle of a local army so far admitted as to provide a long-service enlistment scheme for men employed throughout our Eastern dominions, nearly all the difficulties, that seem so formidable in the way of providing armies to suit our new needs, would speedily vanish. A grand career in the new Anglo-Afghan force would be opened to young English gentlemen who find it so hard to obtain in these days congenial employment. We may rest assured that after the complete discovery of Russian designs recently made, even the influence of party faction will be powerless to render the English nation indifferent to the fate of Afghanistan. The moment it suits the Government to publish the papers brought to light in Kabul, the necessity of the war and of our own continued occupation will be admitted by all parties alike.

PROJECTED RAILWAY ACROSS THE DESERT OF SAHARA.

It would sometimes seem as though the text-books of French enterprise were the romances of Jules Verne, judging by the Brobdignagian schemes which they every now and again evolve from their sanguine imagination. First the Suez Canal project startled the world, and more recently that of Panama threatened to put the former into the shade. The latest development of this somewhat preternatural genius has taken the form of a scheme for the obliteration (as an obstacle to commerce) of the Great Desert of Sahara. It may be at first sight difficult to account for the energy with which this scheme is discussed in France, and for the alacrity with which the Government have determined to ask for a credit of 600,000 fr. to carry out preliminary "prospecting," with a view to laying down a railway across the desert. Their objects, however, are plain and reasonable when one glances at the map of North Africa. It will be seen that the principal French colony is Algeria, which, along with Tunis and Morocco, occupies the semi-fertile strip of land between the Great Desert and the Mediterranean. Farther round the western coast are the settlements of the Senegal, and still farther Gaboon. In the centre, and separated from Algeria by the desert, is the populous and wealthy district of the Soudan—the African Eden which has excited the cupidity of the French traders. The Soudan, according to the description of Barth, must be an agreeable country. He says that it consists of fertile lands, watered by great navigable rivers, bathed by great inland lakes, shaded by magnificent trees, producing or capable of producing in unlimited quantities, rice, arachides, sesamum, sugar-cane, cotton and indigo. This district furnishes the elements of an important commerce which would be facilitated by two great water-ways, of which one, the Beneouch is navigable over all its course, and the other, the Niger, presents only a few rapids which are not insurmountable. *L'Exploration*, quoting this seductive description, states that France is certainly the country best placed to get at the Soudan. "This country" (the Soudan), continues the journal, "is very far from the coast; the products could not go to the Nile which is from 400 to 700 leagues distant, nor to the Niger, which, of all the rivers in the world, is the one whose banks are least habitable to Europeans. The Saudan, therefore, can only be penetrated by a railway starting from Algeria or Tripoli. Now France has already advanced into the interior of the Sahara as far as Goleah, which is at the gates of Tomat,—and on the other hand our Algerian railways are on the point of touching Geryville, which is in the same latitude as Laghouat, which Laghouat is 125 leagues from Europeans already acclimatised would not find insurmountable obstacles in traversing the Sahara, and directing industrial or agricultural enterprises in the Soudan. The construction of the railway will not be excessively costly. What is incontestable is that the Soudan is relatively near to Algeria. A desert of 400 leagues, where there are oases, and where it may be presumed artesian wellls would give numerous sources is not an insurmountable obstacle." This is the French scheme and its objects. A more patriotic writer sees even a greater future and speaks of the union of the three African colonies by railways as the first step towards the formation of "New Indies" for the glory of France.

M. Paladini writing on the subject says "The examination of the natural obstacles which would be met with in constructing a railway across the Sahara will convince us that the execution of this project will not be more difficult than that of any other line in Europe." The only means of communication with this rich central district of north Africa existing at the present time is the aboriginal method of dromedaries, and when it is stated that the locomotive would accomplish in seventy-two hours a journey which occupies the dromedary five months, the object which the French engineers and explorers have in view is one the accomplishment of which is well worthy of being reckoned of national importance. To become the outlet for such a valuable natural garden, and naturally also, the source of supply for the manufactured articles of civilisation means the addition of incalculable wealth to the actual outlet and a vast accession of trade to the country possessing it. To unite Algiers with Timbuctoo, to make the former continental *entrepot* and Marseilles the European correspondent is the goal of French ambition. M. Paladini characterises his scheme as *un perojet gigantesque*, while M. Henri Mager says it is an *audacieuseet grande conception*, but "of all the great African railway projects the boldest and incontestably the most realisable." This scheme is due to the hardihood of M. Duponchel, who in 1875 exhibited to the Geographical Congress at Paris the plan of a French Trans-Saharian railway. In considering the actual conditon of the track of the proposed railway as an examplar of an illimitable field for railway development, one cannot but be struck with the manner in which such an authority as M. Paul Soleillet demolishes all our preconceived notions of "The Great Desert." "The Desert," says M. Soleillet, "absolutely speaking, does not exist. It is a succession of storehouses (*etapes*) divided by oases and plains of sand." "The vegetation," adds M. Mager, "is not luxuriant, it is true; but though poor, sometimes stunted, it exists none the less—it is simply appropriate to the nature of the climate."

When we are thus told that the Sahara, whose name, as children, we could not mention without a shudder, is not a trackless waste, blasted by siroccos, simooms, or analogous storms, but is a "succession of storehouses divided by oases and plains of sand," the feasibility of the railway scheme becomes more apparent, and Englishmen may, and ought to hope either to share the riches of the Soudan, or persevere with those equatorial African railway projects with the contemplation of which they are credited, for, as M. Weber pertinently asks, when it is seriously proposed to spend three or four hundred millions (francs) in throwing a bridge over, or constructing a tunnel under, the Channel, "why should we hesitate to employ two hundred and fifty millions to secure the monopoly of the commercial transactions with the half of a still unknown continent?" The first portion of the French scheme is to unite the port of Algiers with Timbuctoo, the extension to the Senegal being for later consideration. Several engineers have submitted schemes, but the ultimate route of the line, should it be constructed, will no doubt be regulated by the result of the official examination. Whatever way it goes it must not be supposed it will pass through a region absolutely sterile and void of articles for freightage. The desert, if desert it be between Algeria and the Soudan, though burnt up in the summer, gives forth abundant vegetation in many places after the first rains of the winter. To the south of Biskra grow the roses of Jericho, tamarinds, bright green grass, jujube trees which serve the natives for fuel, and betaum, whose resin is variously employed. In the Sahara there is the sumach for the tanneries of Morocco; henné, at once a cosmetic, a remedy and a colour; senna, cultivated in the oasis of Tonat, roses with odour so suave that they might be utilised like those of Provins, gums, carbonate of soda (natron) from the salt lakes, saltpetre from the plains, and lastly goat skins and ostrich feathers. So much for the journey, and then the goal—the Soudan, with rice, indigo, and cotton springing up spontaneously, the oleaginous grains, fruits, coffee, butter-trees, gums, colours, perfumes, ivory, skins, ostrich feathers, &c.; large and populous towns, the markets for European produce, such as Konka, Kano, Sokoto, Timbuctoo, "the Queen of the Sands," and Legan. The vista of prospective commerce and wealth is simply boundless, spreading out like a new world before the desponding traders of the old.

It is believed that a railway from Algiers to the Tonat, not yet completed, has already largely covered its expense by the by-traffic, and this is one of the most encouraging and hopeful features of the scheme—that it will not have to rely solely on goods brought from an enormous distance to recoup itself. Even there will be a demand for produce in the desert for the 300,000 souls who find their unsteady homes in the desert near the track of the proposed line, and whose main food at present is the date, my be counted upon to require many articles of European growth, besides cotton, paper, cloth, horses, and arms. The difficulties under which commerce is at present carried on are enormous. Transport by camels cost 50 centimes (5d. about) per ton per kilometre, or 300 francs for the journey between Tougourt and Guadanes, and no less than 2,000 francs for the transit for the entire journey from Tougourt to Timbuctoo. With a railway this would be reduced to 2 centimes (fifth of a penny) per ton per kilometre, which would enable the products of the Soudan to be brought from Timbuctoo to Marseilles at a cost sufficiently low to enable them to compete with similar articles from the Black Sea. As to routes there have been several suggested, but probably one of the best is that which has obtained the support of M. Duponchel. It leaves the Algiers line at Affreville, proceeds to draw and towards the Niger by Baghar, Laghourt, El-Goleah, and Tanorist. The first section of this line presents some difficulties, notably the scarcity of water. The estimated cost for the whole of the line would be 400,000,000 francs, of which 166,000,000 would be required for the construction of wooden platforms for the rails, &c.; 20,000,000 for water supply; 20,000,000 for interest on capital during construction. To the line altogether there are the following objections urged:—(1) Dangers from shifting sands, (2) want of water, (3) hostility of the population. To this M. Duponchel replies that the shifting sands are not so dangerous as is generally supposed, and may be overcome by tunnels; water can be found by sinking artesian wells; and as for the populations they are, even if hostile, pusillanimous and unwarlike. This, then, is the great French scheme, the others mainly belong to England, and M. Largeau thus adjures his countrymen to their duty:—"Let us hasten, for the English are working, and soon Africa will escape us as the Indies have escaped us."

(*To be continued.*)

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Notice is hereby given that by order and with the consent of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Dadabhoy Cowasjee Choksey, deceased, there will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, all that cart or piece of land with the cocoanut and other trees, and a warehouse and stable standing thereon, situate in Bombay, without the fort, on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,060 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 421, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Eduljee Manecjee Garewalla, on or towards the west by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy road, on or towards the south by a private passage, and which said warehouse and stable are assessed under No. 367, and together with the said oart are in the occupation of Jaffer Sulliman & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. SHAMRAO PANDOORANG, Attorney for the abovenamed vendors at his office, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Soundy and Co., on a day to be hereafter fixed, a very valuable collection of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese works of art in the very choicest and best style of workmanship. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 8th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built landau, for a single pair of horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c., the property of R. H. Baker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF STORES, WINES, TABLE GLASS, CROCKERY-WARE, &c., AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER & Co. the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Company's Fort Building (Treacher and Co.) THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd February 1880, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of Oilmanstores, Confectionery, Liqueurs, Champagne, Moselle, Hocks, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Patent Medicine, Racquet and Cricket Bats, Japanned tin toilet sets, Filters, Stationary, Mariners' Compasses, Circumfererters, Cartridge Cases, Lamps, Parian Statuary, Vases, Dressing Cases, Paints, Leather Goods, Pictures of Prince and Princess of Wales and His Excellency Sir R. Temple, Inkstands, Banker's Scales, Japanese Goods, Table Glass, Dumer Crockery, Photo frames, Gas fittings, &c., &c.

Also one double barrel C. F. 12 bore Rifle in case, with all implements by Blisset. Property of Captain W. H. Salmon of 6th Regt. H. C.

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Bombay, 23rd February 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SPINNING MILL, CALLED THE GIRGAUM OR ARKWRIGHT MILLS, AT CHOWPATTY.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Akheychund Rambux, and by order of the mortgagee, Gulabroy Hurnarayan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th October 1874, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the north side of Chowpatty road, at Chowpatty, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing in measurement about 5,442 square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Hurry Kessowjee, deceased, on the south by the said Chowpatty road, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Crustnajee and the said Hurry Kessowjee, on the east formerly by the property of Nakhoda Rogay, Hoosein Beebee, Pandoorang Dadajee and others, and now partly by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and partly by a piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, as well as the machinery, plant, and other articles of the Spinning Mill called Girgaum or Arkwright Mills as they all stand at present.

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THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to pass the following Resolutions and for the following purposes, namely:—

1. To consider and pass Resolutions on the Report of the Secretary, dated the first day of February, 1880.

2. Whereas it is proposed to wind up the New Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of Act X. of 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and part of its property to a new company, hereafter to be formed and to be called the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited. It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the New Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a new company to be formed and to be called the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, the whole business and property and liabilities of the New Colaba Company, Limited, less Bonds of the Port Trustees of Bombay, guaranteed by Government, bearing interest at four per cent. to the nominal value of Rs. 15,79,200, and less such further sum as the Liquidators may consider to be equivalent to the dividend which but for such winding up would have been distributed among the shareholders of the said New Colaba Company, Limited, in respect of the profit earned during the year ending the 30th day of June, 1880. And it is further resolved that the said Liquidators may receive in compensation or part compensation for such sale or transfer such number of shares in the said Colaba Land and Mill Company as they may think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the shareholders of the said New Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last named Company.

3. To pass Resolution placing the Company in Liquidation under Act X of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

4. To appoint one or more Liquidators and fix their remuneration and to give directions if necessary for the conduct of the Liquidation.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th February 1880.

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Tête-a-tête sets of 4 pieces	at	,, 60 and 80.
Ice Pitchers	from	,, 36 to 88.
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Biscuit Bowls	,,	,, 52 to 81.
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Butter Knives	,,	,, 6 and 10.
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